

ROYAL NAVAL DIVISION.  
PUNJAB SCHOOL OF ENGINEERING.  
THE ADMIRALTY have given  
Official permission for raising a  
Battalion of 1,000 men, which will be  
strictly limited to public school or  
University men and who will serve  
together as a Unit.  
Training is now going forward.  
Applicants desiring to enrol should  
apply at once to  
ROYAL NAVAL DIVISION,  
8, 7 and 8, Old Road Street, W.  
God Save THE KING.

# Hongkong Daily Press.

ESTABLISHED 1857.

Registered as a Newspaper at the General  
Post Office in the United Kingdom.

**DURESCO.**  
The Colourwash which lasts  
ten times longer.  
Shade Card submitted upon  
application.  
**ALEX. ROSS & Co.**  
Sole Agents.

No. 18,017.

號七十七千八百一第

日七初月正年辰丙

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 9th, 1916.

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民華中

Price, \$3 PER MONTH.

## THE HOME MAILS.

### TO ARRIVE

Feb. 9th.—Europe (via Nipponkai), per  
s.s. ATLANTIC, at 11 a.m.  
Feb. 10th.—Europe (via Siberia), per s.s.  
SANDWICH, at 11 a.m.  
TO DEPART  
Feb. 9th.—Europe via Siberia, at 5 p.m.,  
per s.s. ATLANTIC.  
Feb. 10th.—Straits, Ceylon, Durban, Cape  
Town, Tenerife and London, at  
11 a.m., per s.s. ARABIA MARU.  
Feb. 10th.—Europe via Siberia, at 8 p.m.,  
per s.s. SINKIANG.  
Feb. 11th.—Straits, Burmah, Ceylon, Ade-  
laid, Western Australia, India,  
Aden, Egypt and Europe, at 2  
p.m., per s.s. SANDWICH.  
Feb. 12th.—Europe via Siberia, at 11 a.m.,  
per s.s. CHINA.  
Feb. 12th.—Shanghai, North China, Japan  
via Nagasaki, Honolulu, United  
States, North-South America,  
Canada via San Francisco, and  
United Kingdom via Canada,  
at 11 a.m., per s.s. CHINA.

N.B.—For further returns and for Mails to  
and from the Coast Ports, Manila,  
Siam, etc., see the Post Office Notice  
on the last page of this issue.

## INTIMATIONS

**GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY**  
**PORTLAND CEMENT.**  
In Casks 375 lbs. net.  
In Bags 250 lbs. net.  
**SHEWAN TOMES & Co.,**  
General Managers.  
Hongkong, 9th December, 1914. 119

**PEAK TRAMWAY COMPANY**  
**LIMITED.**

### TIME TABLE.

| WEEK DAYS.               |                   |
|--------------------------|-------------------|
| 7.00 a.m. to 8.00 a.m.   | Every 15 minutes. |
| 8.00 " " 10.00 "         | " " " "           |
| 10.00 " " 11.00 "        | " " " "           |
| 11.00 " " 12.00 noon     | " " " "           |
| 12.00 noon to 1.15 p.m.  | " " " "           |
| 1.15 " " 1.45 " "        | " " " "           |
| 1.45 " " 2.15 " "        | " " " "           |
| 2.15 " " 2.45 " "        | " " " "           |
| 2.45 " " 3.00 " "        | " " " "           |
| 3.00 " " 3.15 " "        | " " " "           |
| 3.15 " " 3.30 " "        | " " " "           |
| 3.30 " " 3.45 " "        | " " " "           |
| 3.45 " " 4.00 " "        | " " " "           |
| 4.00 " " 4.15 " "        | " " " "           |
| 4.15 " " 4.30 " "        | " " " "           |
| 4.30 " " 4.45 " "        | " " " "           |
| 4.45 " " 5.00 " "        | " " " "           |
| 5.00 " " 5.15 " "        | " " " "           |
| 5.15 " " 5.30 " "        | " " " "           |
| 5.30 " " 5.45 " "        | " " " "           |
| 5.45 " " 6.00 " "        | " " " "           |
| 6.00 " " 6.15 " "        | " " " "           |
| 6.15 " " 6.30 " "        | " " " "           |
| 6.30 " " 6.45 " "        | " " " "           |
| 6.45 " " 7.00 " "        | " " " "           |
| 7.00 " " 7.15 " "        | " " " "           |
| 7.15 " " 7.30 " "        | " " " "           |
| 7.30 " " 7.45 " "        | " " " "           |
| 7.45 " " 8.00 " "        | " " " "           |
| 8.00 " " 8.15 " "        | " " " "           |
| 8.15 " " 8.30 " "        | " " " "           |
| 8.30 " " 8.45 " "        | " " " "           |
| 8.45 " " 9.00 " "        | " " " "           |
| 9.00 " " 9.15 " "        | " " " "           |
| 9.15 " " 9.30 " "        | " " " "           |
| 9.30 " " 9.45 " "        | " " " "           |
| 9.45 " " 10.00 " "       | " " " "           |
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| 10.15 " " 10.30 " "      | " " " "           |
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| 10.45 " " 11.00 " "      | " " " "           |
| 11.00 " " 11.15 " "      | " " " "           |
| 11.15 " " 11.30 " "      | " " " "           |
| 11.30 " " 11.45 " "      | " " " "           |
| 11.45 " " 12.00 " "      | " " " "           |
| 12.00 noon to 1.00 p.m.  | " " " "           |
| 1.00 p.m. to 1.15 p.m.   | " " " "           |
| 1.15 p.m. to 1.30 p.m.   | " " " "           |
| 1.30 p.m. to 1.45 p.m.   | " " " "           |
| 1.45 p.m. to 1.55 p.m.   | " " " "           |
| 1.55 p.m. to 2.00 p.m.   | " " " "           |
| 2.00 p.m. to 2.15 p.m.   | " " " "           |
| 2.15 p.m. to 2.30 p.m.   | " " " "           |
| 2.30 p.m. to 2.45 p.m.   | " " " "           |
| 2.45 p.m. to 2.55 p.m.   | " " " "           |
| 2.55 p.m. to 3.00 p.m.   | " " " "           |
| 3.00 p.m. to 3.15 p.m.   | " " " "           |
| 3.15 p.m. to 3.30 p.m.   | " " " "           |
| 3.30 p.m. to 3.45 p.m.   | " " " "           |
| 3.45 p.m. to 3.55 p.m.   | " " " "           |
| 3.55 p.m. to 4.00 p.m.   | " " " "           |
| 4.00 p.m. to 4.15 p.m.   | " " " "           |
| 4.15 p.m. to 4.30 p.m.   | " " " "           |
| 4.30 p.m. to 4.45 p.m.   | " " " "           |
| 4.45 p.m. to 4.55 p.m.   | " " " "           |
| 4.55 p.m. to 5.00 p.m.   | " " " "           |
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| 6.00 p.m. to 6.15 p.m.   | " " " "           |
| 6.15 p.m. to 6.30 p.m.   | " " " "           |
| 6.30 p.m. to 6.45 p.m.   | " " " "           |
| 6.45 p.m. to 6.55 p.m.   | " " " "           |
| 6.55 p.m. to 7.00 p.m.   | " " " "           |
| 7.00 p.m. to 7.15 p.m.   | " " " "           |
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| 7.30 p.m. to 7.45 p.m.   | " " " "           |
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| 8.00 p.m. to 8.15 p.m.   | " " " "           |
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| 8.30 p.m. to 8.45 p.m.   | " " " "           |
| 8.45 p.m. to 8.55 p.m.   | " " " "           |
| 8.55 p.m. to 9.00 p.m.   | " " " "           |
| 9.00 p.m. to 9.15 p.m.   | " " " "           |
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| 9.30 p.m. to 9.45 p.m.   | " " " "           |
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| 1.00 p.m. to 1.15 p.m.   | " " " "           |
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| 1.45 p.m. to 1.55 p.m.   | " " " "           |
| 1.55 p.m. to 2.00 p.m.   | " " " "           |
| 2.00 p.m. to 2.15 p.m.   | " " " "           |
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| 3.55 p.m. to 4.00 p.m.   | " " " "           |
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| 4.15 p.m. to 4.30 p.m.   | " " " "           |
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| 4.55 p.m. to 5.00 p.m.   | " " " "           |
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# S. Moutrie & Co., Ltd.

## PIANOS

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TUNING AND REGULAR ATTENTION  
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#### TO LET.

OFFICES in St. George's Building,  
Second Floor, Overlooking Harbour,  
immediate possession.  
Apply to—**SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.**  
Hongkong, 2nd December, 1914. [33]

#### TO LET.

**NO. 5, MOUNTAIN VIEW, PRAK.**  
"HILANDONAN," No. 5, Des Vaux Villa,  
No. 54, Tax Park, Fully Furnished, including  
Piano, from 1st May to 30th November.  
"WOODBURY," No. 4, Hankow Road,  
Kowloon, from 1st March, 1916.  
No. 2, ZETLAND STREET.  
No. 21, SHELLEY STREET.  
No. 25, SHELLEY STREET.  
No. 25, SEYMOUR ROAD, WOODLANDS  
VILLA WEST.  
No. 58, PEARL STREET on Canal Road  
level.  
"GLENSHIEL," No. 141, Plantation Road,  
Peak, from 1st November, 1915.  
"LEWKNOR," No. 138, THE PRAK.  
"HARTING," Austin Road, Kowloon.  
ONE OFFICE or SHOP in Duddell Street,  
Ground Floor.  
No. 3, "THE ALBANY."  
"ROSENEATH," 2, Hankow Rd., Kowloon  
No. 6, BELLIOS TERRACE.  
No. 25, BELLIOS TERRACE, with  
entrance on Conduit Road.  
ONE GODOWN, No. 8, Burrows Street,  
Wanchai.  
TWO GODOWNS, in Duddell Street.  
No. 2, DES VEAUX VILLAS, 51, PRAK  
(Unfurnished).  
No. 59, THE PRAK (CAMERON VILLAS).  
Apply to—**LINSTEAD & DAVIS.**  
8th Floor, Alexandra Buildings  
Hongkong, 3rd February, 1916. [35]

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NEW AND UP-TO-DATE  
PIANOS OF THE SI-KIANG  
OR  
WEST RIVER.  
PRICE ONE DOLLAR.  
Giving all the Important Towns on route  
from CANTON to WUOHOW

### WAICHIAO PU.

PEKING.  
EXAMINATIONS FOR DIPLOMATIC  
AND CONSULAR SERVICES.  
NOTIFICATION BY THE MINISTRY  
OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

IN accordance with the Decree for the  
Examinations for Diplomatic and  
Consular Services and the Regulations for  
the Qualification Tests in the Examinations  
for Diplomatic and Consular Services pro-  
mulgated by Mandate on Sept. 30th, 1915,  
and published in the Government Gazette of  
Oct. 1st, 1915, this Ministry will conduct the  
qualification tests next April.

Those who possess the qualifications as  
required by Article 3 of the Decree for the  
Examinations for Diplomatic and Consular  
Services and wish to enter as candidates  
for the examinations must, as provided by  
Articles 1 and 2 of the Regulations for the  
Qualification Tests, send in to this Ministry  
before February 25th, 1916, their applications  
and the statements of their records and also  
an essay together with its translation into  
one or more of the following languages:  
English, French, Russian, German, and  
Japanese. They must also submit their  
diplomas or certificates from Chinese  
or/and foreign schools or/and colleges to this  
Ministry for examination.

As regards applicants resident in the  
Provinces, they may send by post to this  
Ministry their applications, statements of  
their records, essays and translations and  
may defer the submission of their diplomas  
or/and certificates until they come to Peking  
for the examinations. They will be notified  
through the Government Gazette if and when  
they have been passed by the Qualification  
Tests Committee as qualified candidates for  
the examinations, so that they may come to  
Peking at the appointed time.

FORM OF APPLICATION.  
I wish to enter as a candidate for the  
Examinations for Diplomatic and Consular  
Services and in accordance with Article 1  
of the Regulations for the Qualification  
Tests in the Examinations for Diplomatic  
and Consular Services, I hereby send in  
my application besides submitting  
herewith a statement of my record and  
my essay with its translation in the  
language or  
languages.

Signed (.....)  
Sealed (.....)

1916.

Form of Record.

Name.....  
Age.....  
Date of birth.....  
Parentage.....  
Names of great grand-  
parents.....  
Names of grandparents.....  
Names of parents.....  
Native Place (Province and District)  
Address.....  
Education:  
Courses of study pursued and degree or  
degrees received.  
Your school or/and college (state whether  
government or private institutions,  
foreign or Chinese, and date of entrance  
and of graduation).  
Occupation (Past and present, official or  
otherwise, and the length of time you  
have held each Office or you have been  
engaged in each work).  
Signed.....  
Sealed.....  
1916. [244]

#### A CURE THAT CURES.

There are men and women in every  
locality who are being racked to death  
with Rheumatism. Many of them have  
tried electricity, liniments, Turkish and  
mineral baths, massage, etc., while others  
have been doctored until they have lost all  
hope and patience. LITTLE'S  
ORIENTAL BALM has by its thousands  
of successful cures, demonstrated its  
superiority over any known treatment for  
the cure of Rheumatism. Through it  
sufferers have been cured after years of  
suffering. We have yet to learn of a  
single instance where LITTLE'S  
ORIENTAL BALM has not cured when  
given a fair trial.

Mr. H. E. Wood, Whitcomb St., Here-  
ford, writes:—"For the past 5 years I  
have been laid up totally lame from  
Rheumatism, and suffered the most excru-  
ciating pain; all medical aid was un-  
availing. Two bottles of LITTLE'S  
ORIENTAL BALM cured me com-  
pletely."

Sold at 1s. 4d. per bottle.  
Agents for Hongkong,  
Messrs. A. S. Watson & Co., Ltd.  
[245]

### MAN OF WAR. AND THE GIRLS WHO WERE TOO BUSY.

[BY W. PITT RIDGE.]

Thomas Woolcombe, ordinary seaman (he  
had given his name to the compartment,  
but shrewdly declined on the journey to  
supply any other particulars), glanced  
at the name of the station. Removing  
his cap, he took off the outer band and  
thus exhibited gold letters that announced  
the ship to which he belonged.

"Can't be too careful," he explained,  
"in these times. Our orders are very  
strict." A friendly passenger, agreeing,  
suggested that a peaceful holiday in Lon-  
don would make a welcome change. The  
passenger recalled two mortal hours he  
himself once spent in a boat above Rich-  
mond and the content experienced when  
the perilous voyage was over.

"I've been looking forward to it," ad-  
mitted young Woolcombe thoughtfully,  
"for months and months, but for some reason  
or other I don't seem quite so keen as  
when I assumed the ship would never go  
into dock to be refitted, and consequently  
they wasn't going to grant me eight days' leave."  
The compartment declared its  
inability to understand this. "If pens  
had never been manufactured, and if ink  
hadn't been found out," he said, "and  
if I'd had to pay postage, I should not  
at the present moment be quite so much  
worried about what was going to happen  
when I got out of this carriage at King's  
Cross. Supposing, by chance, the train  
stops at Finsbury Park?" His fellow  
travellers promptly snatched this hope  
away from him.

"I don't deserve the trouble what's  
waiting for me up there," he went on,  
"and if gels could have a bit of common  
sense about 'em everything would be  
smooth and plain sailing. They kept on  
sending me presents while I was aboard  
ship, and I put it to you: supposing you  
received parcels containing mufflers, and  
mittens, and Half Hovers with the Best  
Foote, and slabs of chocolate, would you  
have been able to write an old storage  
box of letters acknowledging the gifts?  
Stands to reason you wouldn't. Not if  
you'd been well brought up, anyway.  
There's such a thing as good manners, and  
it was good manners—believe me, or be-  
lieve me not—that made me open my heart,  
so to speak, and write rather more, per-  
haps, than I ought to have done. Apart  
from which, I was a long way off, you  
must remember. Distance lends enchant-  
ment to the view."

The friendly passenger, listening at-  
tentively, remarked that he was not quite  
sure that he followed the statement. Was  
he to understand that Woolcombe had  
made promises to some member of the  
other sex which he now found it incon-  
venient to fulfil?

"You're near it, boss," answered the  
other, gloomily, "but you're guilty of  
what is called an understatement. The  
precise number is four. Four is the total.  
He held up his left hand and touched  
finger by finger, Ada Colley, There's  
Louisa Harwood, There's Caroline Banks,  
There's Mabel Drew. Am I right in my  
figures?" The compartment examined the  
statement, certified the same to be correct.  
"They're all living in the same neigh-  
bourhood at Tufnell Park. Years ago we  
went to Sunday school together. I used  
to recite at the Band of Hope meetings.  
That was before I joined the Navy, that  
was." He gazed out of the window for  
the space of a few telegraphic posts and then  
chuckled. "Wrote poetry to Mabel Drew,  
I did, in the letters I referred to just now.  
You see here the sweetest names I did it.  
I put down first of all every word I could  
think of that was like it: due and love  
and knew and renew and adieu, and then  
I started to work. Writing verses isn't  
by any means a difficult business if you've  
got natural aptitude and some idea of  
how to set about it; drawback is that it  
leads you on to saying a jolly sight more  
than you would do if you kept to ordinary  
style."

"With Ada Colley," he went on, ani-  
matedly, "a different way was necessary.  
She's the one of 'em that's stuck to chapel,  
and I foresaw when I started writing to  
her that I should get a headache, owing  
to the tax upon brain power. Most for-  
tunately a parcel of tracts, sent by some  
old lady who'd imagined what a kind  
act she was doing these arrived in the  
very nick of time, and I couldn't be thank-  
ful enough for the help they gave me in  
forwarding communications to Ada. The  
two made a most remarkable good mix up.  
Love, I mean, and a dash of religion.  
Wonder to me was that no one ever  
thought of it before. Sometimes the letters  
I used to write were so beautiful that it  
seemed a shame to part with 'em. When  
I read them over, when the tears come  
into my eyes, and if anyone here dares  
to call me a liar I'll pitch him straight  
out through this window before he has  
time to say a short prayer."

The challenge was, by consent, ignored.

"I now approach," he said with de-  
liberation, "the case of Louisa Harwood,  
known in Sunday school days as 'Gin-  
ger,' but who now speaks of herself as  
Tilian. Louisa is, I expect, at the present  
moment pacing up and down the  
arrival platform at King's Cross, and  
if she catches sight of the others she'll  
put two and two together, and the only  
chance for me is that they all get turned  
out by the station people. Louisa has  
got a temper. When Louisa finds a griev-  
ance, she lets everybody within earshot  
know about it. Louisa doesn't mind her  
words once she's annoyed. If Louisa  
should find that I've been writing to three  
other girls in much the same way that I've  
been writing to her—I begged each one of  
'em to regard my letters as strictly con-  
fidential and private, but you can never  
be certain—then there will be what is  
commonly called a fraycase, and anything  
of a truly disastrous nature may take  
place. If she happens to be carrying an  
umbrella, it'll be waving to-morrow.  
Louisa is quite capable, instead of venting  
her spite upon the others, of turning  
on me. If only some accident prevents her  
from being at the station at King's Cross  
presently, then I shall recognise that my  
good angel has kindly intervened on my  
behalf. But that's a great deal too much  
to hope for."

Someone in the compartment remarked  
that they were nearing the little village  
called London. The passengers were  
glad to hear this, and the train  
halted.

### THE BEWITCHED TOWER AT YPRES.

OBJECTS THAT SEEM TO BEAR A  
CHARMED LIFE.

I had been reading, writes Robert  
Blatchford in a home paper, the suggestive  
chapter on Silent Ypres, in Mr. Valentine  
Wigram's book, "With Our Arms in  
Flanders," and I asked some of our wound-  
ed soldiers what was the state of the town.

One of them told me that Ypres was a  
battered wreck. "It's really a pity to see  
it," he said. "The Germans have been  
shelling it for months. When I was there  
the only building that seemed to have  
escaped was the lucky tower, and I hear  
that's gone now."

"It's a queer thing," said the man of the  
R.G.A., "that sometimes a particular  
building, a church spire, or a mill, or a  
clock tower, will seem to be charmed so that  
the best gunners simply cannot hit it."

"There was," he went on, "a little busy  
old town in Flanders, standing well back  
behind the Boches' lines, and in it was a  
slim grey tower. It wasn't a handsome  
swagger tower, but just an ordinary old  
square thing. Well, somehow that tower got  
on our nerves. We got fed up with it.  
Every day we stared at it, and it was the  
only tall thing to be seen, and though the  
Germans hadn't put it there they felt they  
were goose-stepping about in their pride  
because they had kept it there and we used  
to get ratty and want to bash that tower  
about."

"And at last our lieutenant caught the  
feeling and began to stare at the tower  
through his glasses and to seem to be think-  
ing a lot. And after a day or two he says  
to the sergeant: 'Do you think, sergeant,  
that tower is an observation post?' and the  
sergeant said emphatically there was not a  
doubt about it. 'Well,' says the officer,  
'we'll get a couple of guns laid on it, and  
we'll knock it endways.' So the next day  
we laid a pair of guns and we raked up  
two crack gunners and we opened fire on  
the little old tower. It was a great bomb-  
ardment. We stared out through the  
smoke, and the gunners blazed away, and  
well—at the end of two hours the tower  
stood as solid as if we had been throwing  
snowballs. So we knocked off for the day."

"And the following afternoon we tried  
two more crack gun-layers, and we bomb-  
arded that blooming old tower till the light  
faded and never touched it once. It is like  
that sometimes. It was so with the tower  
at Ypres. Seem as if the bally thing's be-  
witched. Well, the lieutenant was dis-  
gusted, and the champion gun-layers were  
jumping wild, and chaps began to bet  
money on it, and one of our bombardiers  
began to make a book. He said he should  
offer six to four on the tower."

"There was a good deal of loose silver likely  
to change hands, but the book was never open-  
ed. No. When we woke up the next morn-  
ing the blooming tower was gone.  
It was gone clean off the map. The  
officer stared, and wiped his lenses, and  
stared again, and the sergeant said he  
hoped he'd be an angel and with angels  
stand if he could guess what had become  
of the little old tower that had stood up  
against shell-fire without a scratch and then  
had fallen without being hit. It was a  
mystery, and a mystery it remained till the  
Sunday, which was three days after the  
little old tower had disappeared."

"And on the Sunday there was a clatter  
of pom-pom fire, and a Taube flew over our  
position very high up, and down fell a  
long stick from the aeroplane, and tied to  
the stick was a letter. The sergeant picked  
up the letter, and as it had no address  
he opened it. And this is what was writ-  
ten, as near as I can remember: 'Kindly  
to chuck it. You have destroyed a hundred  
houses and spoiled our café and made many  
casualties, and it is a nuisance, so we have  
pulled the blinking tower down. Got  
straight England!'"

The narrator paused and looked round  
very gravely. "When the young officer  
read the letter," he said, "he laughed like  
one o'clock, and while he was laughing up-  
rides a peppy brigade-major with a face  
like a turkey gobbler and begins barkin'  
like a dog at our poor sub. 'What the  
devil do you mean,' says he, 'by knocking  
down our tower?' Don't you know that  
tower was our landmark? Don't you know  
you have left us nothing to get our distance  
by? Oh, there was a great breeze, and I  
hopped into the dug-out and shed tears."

"And what happened?" asked the man  
of the Dorsets.

"Nothing," said the gunner; "nothing at  
all. You don't suppose that Mr. Allemande  
would build the tower up again?"

"Caroline Banks," said Thomas Wool-  
combe with a dreamy expression, "is al-  
together different. A quiet, nice-manner-  
ed little piece of goods, who would no  
more think of getting mixed up in a  
bustle, than she would of putting  
crosses at the end of a note to any chap  
she wasn't properly engaged to. But,  
mark you, that don't mean she doesn't  
appreciate a kind word, and what I'm  
atraid is that, if there's any argument  
or exchange of a few family words, Caro-  
line will simply burst into tears. It may  
take years off her life. I shouldn't wonder  
if her hair turned grey." It might mean  
that, she'd be never seen to smile again.  
Wish to goodness, I'd warned my mother  
not to breathe a word about me coming  
home."

The compartment busied itself with the  
task of collecting hand baggage. At the  
terminal station the young sailor jumped  
out ere the train came to a standstill. He  
dropped his canvas bag in order to em-  
brace an elderly woman waiting on the  
platform.

"That's my fault, Thomas, no dear," she  
explained. "I'm alone. I've thought  
myself to tell every young woman of your  
acquaintance the exact time the train was  
going to arrive, and they all said they  
were far too busy to ask their employers  
for an hour off, unless it was about some-  
thing really important."

"It's a great advantage, mother, for  
young female parties," he said content-  
edly, "to have plenty of work to occupy  
what they call their imaginations."

### HONGKONG VOLUNTEERS.

ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. A. CHAPMAN, V.D.

JOINED.

1.—Sapper G. Mavor joined the Corps  
on February 7th, 1916, allotted Corps  
No. 1975 and posted to Engineer Co.  
PARADES.

2.—Parades for to-day.

7 a.m.—Members of Signalling Section  
and other Signallers, as detailed in  
Signalling Section Order dated Dec.  
8th, 1915—Semaphore practice at  
Headquarters.

5.15 p.m.—Recruits of Engineer Co.—  
Musketry and Rifle exercises at Tai-  
koo Dockyard, under Sergt. Everest  
Civil Service Co. Drill at Head-  
quarters. Signalling Section—  
Squad drill at Headquarters.

8 p.m.—No. 1 Section Scouts Co. (all  
members)—Machine Gun instruction  
at Headquarters.

Remainder, nil.

3. Musketry instruction on Kennedy  
Road Range will be given on Thurs-  
day, 10th inst., at 5.15 p.m., to the  
following members of Right Section  
M.G. Co.—Ptes. E. F. Clayton, J.  
Bliss, J. E. Elias, A. E. Abing and  
C. E. Ozerio. Uniform (Drill Order)  
to be worn. Service rifles to be car-  
ried. Corpl. Grimes, R.E., will at-  
tend.

FIELD OPERATIONS, 13th FEBRUARY.

4.—The Corps will parade as follows:—  
Right, Centre and Left Sections Ma-  
chine Gun Co. and Civil Service Co.  
Hongkong residents on Cricket  
Ground at 8.30 a.m.; Kowloon resi-  
dents outside Kowloon Dock Office at  
8.45 a.m.

Nos. 1 and 2 Sections Artillery Battery  
and Scouts Co., Hongkong residents  
on Cricket Ground at 8.45 a.m.;  
Kowloon residents on vacant land in  
front of Victoria View at 9.10 a.m.

Half of the Signalling Section will  
parade with one force and half with  
the other.

Pte. Setna, Right Sec. M.G. Co., will  
parade with Artillery Battery and  
Scouts Co. as a Motor Cyclist de-  
tach-er.

Dress, Arms and Equipment.—Khaki  
drill jacket and shorts, putties, hel-  
met, rifle, sidearms, belt and two  
small pouches (empty), pullthrough,  
haversack and waterbottle.

DETAILS.

5.—On duty to-night: Scouts Company.

On duty 10th inst.: Scouts Company.

Orderly Officer: Lieut. Murphy.

G. E. Szwarc, Capt.

Adjutant, H.K.V.C.

HONGKONG VOLUNTEER RESERVES.

ORDERS BY MAJOR WALKERMAN, O.C., H.K.V.C.

PARADES FOR WEDNESDAY, 9th INST.,

AT 5.15 P.M.

"B" Co. on the Cricket Ground. Dress:

Drill order.

Recruits on the Cricket Ground. Dress:

Drill order.

Signalling Section at Volunteer Head-  
quarters. Uniform to be worn.

"D" Co. at Volunteer Headquarters for  
instruction in musketry, aiming and  
triangle of error. Dress: Drill order.

RESIGNATIONS.

Le.-Cpl. H. Tobias is permitted to resign  
on leaving the Colony.

REVERSION.

Le.-Cpl. P. T. Lambie reverts to the ranks  
at his own request.

On duty from the morning of the 11th inst.  
to the morning of the 18th inst.—"A"  
Co.

Orderly Officer for the same period—Lieut.  
Hancock.

FIELD DAY.

Field operations will be carried out by

"A," "B" and "C" Companies on the  
morning of Sunday, 13th inst. Fur-  
ther orders will be issued.

Field operations ordered for Sunday, 20th  
inst., are hereby cancelled.

G. K. H. BRITTON, Capt.,  
Adjutant, H.K.V.C.

HONGKONG POLICE RESERVE.

RE THE GOVERNOR'S INSPECTION.

All ranks (including that night's Patrol-  
men) will fall in at Volunteer Head-  
quarters at 5 p.m. punctually on Thurs-  
day, February 10th, prior to proceed-  
ing to the Garrison Parade Ground for  
Inspection.

Uniform, Caps and Covers and Rifles.

Staff, Company Inspectors, Platoon  
Commanders and Bandmen only will  
wear Helmets.

All first shift Patrolmen will be exempt  
from Patrol Duty, except Water  
Police.

EQUIPMENT RETURNS.

Forms are to be returned to the Equipment  
Officers not later than 4 p.m. on Wednes-  
day, February 8th.

NO. 2 COMPANY MUSKETRY.

The attention of all ranks of No. 2 Com-  
pany is drawn to orders of February  
7th and 8th.

MASCOTS.

The Great Dane Mascots, recently pre-  
sented to the Force, will be known as  
"Bob" and "Babe" respectively.

DETAILED.

Two P.c.s. who permitted their memories  
to fail them in the matter of duty have  
each been ordered 3 hours Cells Duty.

For being under the influence of liquor  
while on duty and for being over-  
officious towards the public, a P.c. has  
been ordered 12 hours Cells Duty.

F. C. JENKIN,  
D.S.P. (R.)

Reuter's Petrograd correspondent states  
that M. Sazonoff, Minister for Foreign  
Affairs, in a statement made to some pres-  
men said that he was convinced that the  
Rumanians would not fall into the  
Germanian, because Germany had only  
promised what belonged to others. M.  
Sazonoff confirmed the Austro-German  
attempts to secure a separate peace and  
added that they were resumed quite re-  
cently. Russia simply ignored the over-  
ture, as a separate peace was impossible.  
He believed that the war would not last  
long, but said that Germany must be  
rendered harmless.

### HOUSES TO LET.

#### FURNISHED FLATS.

THE Undersigned are prepared to furnish  
some of their Tregunter Mansions (May  
Road) Flats to suit intending tenants. These  
Flats have first-class appointments which  
include English Baths and Kitchen ranges,  
hot water supply and water-closets. They  
are of two kinds, viz.: Flats with 2 Bed-  
rooms and 2 Sitting Rooms and Flats with 3 Bed-  
rooms and 1 Sitting Room. The latter are  
especially suitable for Bachelors. Arrange-  
ments could be made if desired for the use,  
in common with certain other tenants, of the  
adjoining fresh water swimming bath.

Apply to—**HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE**  
Co., Ltd.  
Alexandra Buildings,  
Hongkong, 26th January, 1916. [205]

#### TO LET—FURNISHED.

**NO. 5, MORRISON HILL.** 8-Roomed  
House, 4 Bedrooms and 4 Bathrooms.  
Vacant from 1st March.  
Apply—**HARRY WICKING & Co.**  
Hongkong, 3rd February, 1916. [235]

#### TO LET.

**TWO HOUSES** in "STONEHENGE,"  
No. 6, Robinson Road. Newly done-up  
and remodelled.  
Each House contains downstairs Two Good  
Rooms and upstairs Three Bedrooms, each with  
Bathroom.  
Outhouses and Grass Tennis Court.  
Shortly available for occupation.  
Apply to—**DAVID SASSON & Co., Ltd.**  
Hongkong, 22nd December, 1915. [112]

#### TO LET.

**OFFICES** in Queen's Building.  
Apply—**THE HONGKONG LAND INVEST-  
MENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd.**  
Hongkong, 8th December, 1915. [106]

#### TO LET.

**NO. 11, GAGE STREET**, from 1st January,  
1916.  
Apply to—**J. VINCENT BRAGA.**  
Toyo Kisen Kaisha.  
Hongkong, 18th November, 1915. [100]

#### TO LET.

**NOS. 8 and 10 MOUNTAIN VIEW.**  
Apply to—**M. J. D. STEPHENS.**  
Hongkong, 18th November, 1915. [97]

#### TO LET.

**"THE KENNELS,"** 169, Magazine Gap.  
Thoroughly renovated and repaired.  
Apply—**THE HONGKONG LAND INVEST-  
MENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd.**  
Hongkong, 10th November, 1915. [95]

#### TO LET.



**HONGKONG SPECIAL POLICE RESERVE.****PRESENTATIONS TO THE DEPUTY SUPERINTENDENT.****ANNIVERSARY OF THE CORPS.**

At a parade of the members of the Hongkong Special Police Reserve in the compound at the Central Station last evening, the Deputy-Superintendent (Mr. F. C. Jenkin) was presented with a handsome silver centre-piece on behalf of Nos. 1 and 2 Companies, and with a sword on behalf of the Nos. 3, 4, and Ambulance Companies.

The centre-piece was inscribed:—"Presented to F.C. Jenkin, D.S.P., by the members of the Staff and the members of the Nos. 1 and 2 Companies, upon the anniversary of the formation of the Corps, 5th February, 1916."

Chief Inspector MASON, who made the presentation on behalf of the Nos. 1 and 2 Companies, said:—"It is about a year since this Corps was formed. At that time we were 29 strong; now we muster over 500, and, I venture to say, we are an efficient body. That is proved by the work we have done, and by the duties which H.E. the Governor has entrusted us with. I feel that our efficiency is due primarily to yourself, Sir, to your unfailing courtesy and tact, and to your 'straining' on occasions when it has been necessary or merited. We feel it an honour to serve under you, and we feel that on this, the anniversary of the formation of the Corps, we would like to make some small recognition of our appreciation and esteem. Therefore, on behalf of the members of the staff and of the Nos. 1 and 2 Companies, I ask your acceptance of this gift, which will serve to remind you of the Police Reserve."

Inspector LEO D'ALMADA—On behalf of the non-commissioned officers and men of the No. 2 Company I beg most respectfully to endorse the remarks of the Chief Inspector. When you first approached me some time in March last regarding the formation of a Portuguese Company of the Reserve I must say that I felt rather chary about the success of such a Company. However, with the assistance of a few of my friends, who are here to-night, I succeeded in getting 60 or 70 men to enlist. After a few drills under your able command the small recruiting campaign became an unqualified success, and I unhesitatingly say that but for your genial courtesy, and the diplomatic manner in which you have handled the men, the majority of us would not have been here to-night to join in the presentation of this small tribute of our esteem and gratitude for all you have done for us. I am sure I echo the feelings of every man who is present when I say that when His Excellency the Governor chose you to take the helm of the Police Reserve he could not have chosen a better and more able man to undertake the onerous duties of that high office. We heartily thank you for the able manner in which you have made us efficient in the discharge of our duties as guardians of the peace of this Colony.

Inspector J. M. WONG said—Understanding that the Nos. 1 and 2 Companies were making you a presentation this afternoon, the N.C.O.'s and men of the Nos. 3, 4, and Ambulance Companies were also desirous of embracing this opportunity to ask you to do them the honour of accepting a small present from them. We are gathered together here at very short notice, and so you will understand that the small number present does not in any way indicate that there is anyone in our 3 Companies who is not associated with us in making this presentation. In fact I am sure that there is not a single N.C.O. or P.C. who does not wish to show his gratitude to you for your painstaking instruction, unremitting courtesies and never-failing kindness. We wish to ask you to accept from us a sword and leather belts as a token of our great respect for your good self and gratitude for what you have already done for us. Unfortunately the leather belts ordered from England many months ago have not yet arrived and so we have only the sword to hand over to you now. When these belts arrive they will be immediately forwarded to you. In wishing to do you greater honour, we have asked Mr. Un Kam Wa to come and make this presentation on our behalf. Mr. Un is one of the members of our General Committee and a highly respected and influential member of our community. You are already aware of how very much he has done for the Police Reserve, and so it is needless for me to say anything in this respect on my introducing him on this happy occasion. I may add that it is unfortunate for us that the Hon. Mr. Wei Yak, C.M.G., is unable to accept our invitation to make this presentation owing to previous engagements on account of the Chinese New Year.

**HONGKONG SANITARY BOARD.**

There was little business at the fortnightly meeting of the Sanitary Board yesterday. Mr. D. W. Tratman (Head of the Department) presided, and there were also present:—Lieut.-Colonel Cripp, Messrs. F. B. L. Bowley, P. W. Goldring, and Chan Kai Ming, Dr. W. W. Pearce (Medical Officer), and Mr. W. Bowen-Rowlands (Secretary).

A letter from the Government approving of the recommendation that permission be given for the erection of one water-closet at the Hydraulic Laboratory, Hongkong University.

Mr. Bowley, moving the granting of an application for permission to erect one water-closet at No. 1, May Road, said there was no objection on sanitary grounds. The water supply was independent of the public supply, and it was adequate.

Mr. Goldring seconded, and the motion was carried.

An application for permission to erect one trough closet at No. 16, Des Vaux Road Central was adjourned. The President saying that the applicants had expressed a wish for the matter to stand over in order that they might further consider their position. The applicants were the Land Investment Company.

The President, moving that an application for a fruit licence at No. 31, Landhurst Terrace, be refused, observed that the applicant had already commenced to sell fruit, in defiance of law, in anticipation of the application being granted. The application was refused.

**KING OF THE COCOS ISLANDS.****DEATH OF MR. ANDREW ROSS.**

The death of Mr. Andrew Ross, owner of the Cocos Islands, which was briefly announced recently by cable, recalls the fact that the romance of the island "Kingdom" goes back nearly a hundred years, when George Ross, a Scotman, discovered the islets, which are about twenty in number, and vary in size from seven miles in length to a few hundred yards. The Scotman established himself as a "King" and lived there for the rest of his life. He brought Malays to the island, and developed the copra industry, in which he made a moderate fortune.

He was succeeded on the "throne" by his son, and later his grandson. This latter "King" George Ross, was absolute ruler of 600 souls. Six brothers formed the Cabinet, and so peaceful was existence on the islands that the population knew neither crime, nor policemen, nor written law.

To-day every one accepts payment in paper, which can be exchanged for goods at the Ross store.

Mr. Un Kam Wa then presented Mr. Jenkin with the sword.

Mr. JENKIN, in a humorous response, said—I am glad to see that the Hon. Captain-Superintendent of Police has graced us with his presence to-night, because from what I see before me I foresee the early cancellation of the regulation in the Police Force which prevents the making of presentations to superior officers.

It was not until a member of the detective staff mentioned last night that a very handsome table-piece was missing from Messrs. Garry's that I gathered I was to be the recipient of this present, and the surprise that it gave me has taken from me the powers of speech which my learned friend, bosom companion, and brother-policeman, P.C. Potter, knows a great deal more of than myself. I shall wear this sword continuously on parade if the Captain-Superintendent will allow me, and the handsome table-piece will be always in front of me when I return from parades, serving to remind me, not so much that I had the privilege of being the Deputy-Superintendent of the Police Reserve, but of the fact that I was associated with a very unique Corps in the Colony of Hongkong, every member of which, including those who had to be placed in cells from time to time, are jolly good pals. I tell you—and I know it is right—that it is because we are pals, and not only pals amongst ourselves, but, I venture to say, pals of the Regular Police, that we have been a successful Corps. The credit of running the Police Reserve has as much to do with the Inspectors and the Sergeants and the individual members generally as it has to do with the D.S.P. You cannot get work out of men—it does not matter who you are and how much calls you give them—unless there be a spirit of willing co-operation and good feeling—and we have got work out of you, because you are a jolly good lot of pals. I hope, if the Special Police "bust up," and there comes an opportunity of lending a hand to the Regular Police when they get into trouble—as they frequently do—you will avail yourselves of it. Gentlemen, I thank you for your presents.

The function ended with hearty cheers for Mr. Jenkin.

**COMPANY REPORTS.****HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.**

The one hundredth report of the directors, to the ordinary yearly general meeting of shareholders, to be held on the 19th inst., says:—

The net profits for the year ending 31st December, 1915, including £67,374.51, balance brought forward from last account, after paying all charges, deducting interest paid and due, and making provision for bad and doubtful accounts and contingencies, amount to \$9,467,774.52.

The directors recommend writing off Bank Premises Account the sum of \$500,000.

After making this transfer, deducting the interim dividend of £2 3s. per share, paid on 16th August last, viz., £258,000 at 1/9-16 equal £2,503,337.24, and remuneration to directors, there remains for appropriation £8,032,437.28, out of which the directors recommend the payment of a final dividend of two pounds and three shillings sterling per share, viz., £258,000, and a bonus of five shillings sterling per share, viz., £230,000, amounting in all to £488,000, which at 1/11, the rate of the day, will absorb \$3,005,217.39.

The balance \$3,027,219.89 to be carried to new profit and loss account.

**STERLING RESERVE FUND.**

The former holding of Consols was disposed of and the various other securities transferred out of this account. The sterling reserve fund investments now consist of £1,500,000 4/10 per cent. British War Loan standing in the books at par.

The cost of effecting this change in the securities amounted to £70,629, which was met out of the earnings of the year.

**BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.**

A branch office of the bank has been opened at Harbin.

**DIRECTORS.**

Mr. W. L. Patterson has been elected chairman for the year 1916, and Mr. Stanley H. Dodwell Deputy Chairman.

The Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak and the Hon. Mr. David Landale retire in rotation but, being eligible for re-election, offer themselves accordingly.

**AUDITORS.**

The accounts have been audited by Mr. J. W. C. Bonnar and Mr. Maitland, who offer themselves for re-election.

**UNION WATERBOAT CO., LTD.**

The report of the General Managers for presentation to the shareholders at the eleventh ordinary annual meeting to be held on the 14th inst., states that the net profits for the year ending 31st December, 1915, after allowing for Consulting Committee and Auditor's fees, and including \$9,385.03 brought forward from the last account, amount to \$56,381.73.

The general managers recommend that a dividend be paid of 10 per cent, which will absorb \$27,723, that \$19,000 be written off the value of the waterboats, \$400 off the value of pipes and staging, and that a balance of \$9,258.73 be carried forward to the new account.

The accounts have been audited by Mr. C. Bernard Brown, A.C.A., who was elected to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Mr. A. O'D. Gouldin.

**HONGKONG TRAMWAY CO.**

The approximate statement of traffic receipts for the week ending 5th February is as follows:—

|                  | Receipts for week ending 5th Feb. | Aggregate receipts for 5 weeks. |
|------------------|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| Chinese New Year | \$18,587                          | \$40,710                        |
| Last year        | 9,941                             | 47,593                          |
| Increase         | 6,011                             | 2,215                           |
| Decrease         |                                   |                                 |

**ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.****HONGKONG LEAGUE.****DIVISION I. TABLE TO DATE.**

| Club          | P. | W. | L. | D. | F. | A. | P. |
|---------------|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|
| K.S.L.        | 10 | 8  | 2  | 0  | 25 | 11 | 1  |
| R.E.          | 9  | 6  | 3  | 1  | 19 | 11 | 1  |
| Hongkong F.C. | 3  | 1  | 1  | 1  | 3  | 1  | 3  |
| R.E.A.        | 3  | 1  | 2  | 1  | 3  | 2  | 2  |
| Navy          | 1  | 1  | 4  | 1  | 4  | 8  | 2  |

**HONGKONG LEAGUE.****DIVISION II. TABLE TO DATE.**

| Club            | P. | W. | L. | D. | F. | A. | P. |
|-----------------|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|
| 88th Company    | 10 | 8  | 2  | 0  | 25 | 11 | 1  |
| Staff and Depo. | 9  | 6  | 3  | 1  | 19 | 11 | 1  |
| 63rd Company    | 2  | 4  | 3  | 1  | 15 | 11 | 1  |
| Boabers         | 8  | 4  | 3  | 1  | 15 | 13 | 9  |
| F.S. (I. E.)    | 7  | 3  | 2  | 2  | 17 | 11 | 1  |
| Edm. Ling       | 7  | 3  | 3  | 1  | 16 | 13 | 9  |
| 87th Company    | 7  | 2  | 4  | 1  | 4  | 15 | 1  |
| Italians        | 7  | 2  | 5  | 0  | 5  | 11 | 1  |
| St. Joseph's    | 5  | 1  | 3  | 1  | 4  | 13 | 1  |
| Kowloon Dock    | 5  | 1  | 4  | 1  | 5  | 8  | 2  |
| University      | 6  | 1  | 4  | 1  | 4  | 12 | 1  |
| Confederals     | 6  | 1  | 4  | 1  | 4  | 12 | 1  |
| Dockyard School | 7  | 1  | 7  | 0  | 3  | 24 | 0  |

**GLENEALY PLANTATIONS.****OPTIMISTIC OUTLOOK.**

The ordinary general meeting of shareholders in Glenealy Plantations, Limited, was held at Singapore on January 25th, Mr. H. R. Llewellyn presiding.

The Chairman said:—"The result of the year's working is a profit of \$77,726, subject to directors' fees and manager's commission, or deducting these items, \$73,783, equal to 16 1/2 per cent. on the capital of the company. This profit has been made on an average sale price of 2s. 1 1/2d., that is before the present high price obtained, and I think, therefore, may be regarded as satisfactory. The output is in excess of the estimated output by 9,337 lbs., the estimated output being 14,000 lbs., and the actual output 149,337 lbs. The yield per acre was 372 lbs. The rubber is sold in Singapore and fetches a good price."

The cost of the year's working, including depreciation, directors' fees and manager's commission, is 42.91 cts. per lb. This is equal to 12.04d. per lb. Last year's all-in cost was 1s. 4 1/2d. per lb., so the present figure is a decrease of 4 1/2d. per lb. Next year's all-in cost is expected to be 10 1/2d. to 11d. per lb. The f.o.b. cost, including depreciation, is 39 1/2 cts. per lb., equal to 11d. per lb., or exclusive of depreciation 36.10 cts. per lb. against an estimated cost of 37 cts. per lb. The estate, with the exception of all the land which has been left in some four acres on a very steep and rocky hillside, for the purpose of checking flood wash, is clean-weeded. All necessary steps have been taken for the surrender of a large portion, about 400 acres, of the unplantable land, under the Country Lands Enactment. We are pleased to report that a rebate of \$2,540 has been received and that in future the quit rent will be reduced from \$2,700 to \$1,270.

I think the result of the year should be considered as satisfactory: it is by far the best year the company has so far had, and it must be remembered that these profits were made at an average sale price of 2s. 1 1/2d. With the increased prices now obtaining the directors look forward to a very good account for the coming year. You have a clean estate, a healthy labour force, young rubber coming on, and low costs which it is hoped will be reduced even lower. Your profit and loss account shows 16 1/2 per cent. on your capital at 2s. 1d. rubber and your rubber is so well manufactured that it almost invariably fetches top price.

The report and accounts were then adopted and passed, and a dividend of 15 per cent. was declared.

Mr. Llewellyn was re-elected a director, and Mr. Hope was elected to the board.

It was decided to increase the directors' fees to \$3,000.

On the invitation of the Chairman the meeting discussed the general principle of forward sales, the result being that the board received assurance that such sales in regard to a portion of the output were favourably regarded.

The proceedings then terminated.

**GERMANY AND ITALY.****WHY GERMANY HAS NOT DECLARED WAR.**

An experienced Italian writer, resident in England, recently made a prolonged visit to the Italian front, and conferred with leading public men. In letters to *The Times* he writes:—

It is said that some 50,000 or 60,000 Bavarians were sent into the Tirol, and were an equal number of Austrian troops for service on the Trentino frontier; but this report has not been substantiated. On the other hand, it is known that several hundred German officers and non-commissioned officers, together with some thousands of men, were drafted into Austrian regiments as stiffeners; and it is certain that German soldiers and non-commissioned officers are fighting as Austrians with the Austrian troops. Many have been killed in the engagements on the Alps, and many made prisoners, some of them still wearing German uniforms. All of them, however, carried in their pockets an extraordinary official document, in which the German military authorities declared that Private A, Sergeant B, or Officer C had been dispensed from service in the German Army at his own written request, and had obtained permission to serve as a volunteer in the Austrian Army. By means of this subterfuge Germany attempted to justify the presence of German subjects in the Austrian Army while repudiating responsibility for their action.

In Italian political circles the explanations of the conduct of Germany are many and various. Statisticians calculate that German economic interests in Italy are represented by a capital value of £100,000,000 sterling. Hence it is explicable that the German Government should have been anxious not to jeopardise this patrimony by a declaration of war which, from the military point of view, could not affect the general situation. Besides, the Germans doubtless look ahead, and, foreseeing that the Allies will probably endeavour after the war to build a breakwater against German trade, wish to keep intact at least the Italian market—a market of which British merchants have never appreciated the possibilities. Otherwise, British trade might hold to-day in Italy the privileged and dominating position gained by Germany.

Among the political reasons assigned in Italy for the conduct of Germany is the alleged German desire to maintain in the camp of the Allies a certain number, to serve a kind of bridge over the post-war divide, to be thrown in Italy that Germany did not declare war, because she hopes to retain her hold over the Germanophile parties in Italy, which are numerically strong, notwithstanding the defeat of the *Christians* and *Socialists* "neutrals."

**INTIMATIONS****LANE,****CRAWFORD & Co.**

ESTABLISHED 1850.

TELEPHONE 1741.

**SPORTS DEPARTMENT****EVERYTHING FOR BILLIARDS.****BILLIARD CUES****OF BRITISH MANUFACTURE.**

| "PEARL RECORD" CUES... | PRICE | 10.50 | EACH. |
|------------------------|-------|-------|-------|
| EBONY BUTTED           | "     | 5.50  | "     |
| ROSEWOOD               | "     | 3.50  | "     |
| SELECTED ASH           | "     | 1.75  | "     |

**IVORY, BONZOLINE AND CRYSTALATE****BILLIARD BALLS****BONZOLINE AND CRYSTALATE.****PYRAMID AND SNOOKER BALLS****TABLE IRONS. TABLE BRUSHES.****REST HEADS. CUE CLIPS. POCKETS.****CUE TIPS. CHALK. WAFERS.****BEST WEST OF ENGLAND BILLIARD CLOTH.****BILLIARD TABLES RECOVERED BY EXPERIENCED WORKMEN.****PRICES FOR COMPLETE TABLES TO BE HAD ON APPLICATION.****LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.****HONGKONG, CANTON, MACAO & WEST RIVER STEAMERS.****JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., AND CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.****HONGKONG-CANTON LINE.**

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|-----------------------------------------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|--------|
| Single Fare by Night Steamer                        | ... | ... | ... | ... | \$5.00 |
| Return " (available also for return by day steamer) | ... | ... | ... | ... | 10.00  |
| Single Fare by Day Steamer                          | ... | ... | ... | ... | 4.00   |
| Return " " " " " "                                  | ... | ... | ... | ... | 8.00   |

**HONGKONG TO CANTON. | CANTON TO HONGKONG.**

| WEDNESDAY, 9th FEBRUARY, 1916. |                     | 8.00 a.m. HONGKONG. |                    | 8.00 a.m. HONGKONG. |  |
|--------------------------------|---------------------|---------------------|--------------------|---------------------|--|
| 8.00 a.m. HONGKONG.            | 10.00 p.m. KINSHAN. | 8.00 a.m. HONGKONG. | 4.30 p.m. KINSHAN. |                     |  |

| THURSDAY, 10th FEBRUARY, 1916. |                     | 8.00 a.m. HONGKONG. |                    | 8.00 a.m. HONGKONG. |  |
|--------------------------------|---------------------|---------------------|--------------------|---------------------|--|
| 8.00 a.m. HONGKONG.            | 10.00 p.m. KINSHAN. | 8.00 a.m. HONGKONG. | 4.30 p.m. KINSHAN. |                     |  |

**HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.**

S.S. SUI TAI, Tons 1,851. S.S. TAI SHAN, Tons 2,006.

**HONGKONG TO MACAO.**

Week days at 8 a.m. and 2 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.

Sundays at 9 a.m. and 1 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.

**MACAO TO HONGKONG.**

Week days at 7.30 a.m. and 2 p.m. Sundays at 7.30 a.m. and 2 p.m.

**EXCURSION TO MACAO.**

SUNDAY, 13th FEBRUARY, 1916.

The Company's New Steamship "TAISHAN"

Will depart from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf at 9 a.m., and return from Macao at 3 p.m.

N.B.—The Company will also run a Steamer from Macao on Sunday at 7.30 a.m., and from Hongkong at 1 p.m., from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.

**FARES AS USUAL.****MACAO-CANTON LINE.**

S.S. SUI AN.

Departures from Macao to Canton on Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 8 p.m.

Departures from Canton to Macao on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 4.30 p.m.

**JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., THE CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD., AND THE INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.****CANTON-WUCHOW LINE.**

S.S. HAI NAM, 538 tons, and S.S. NANNING, 538 tons.

One of the above Steamers leaves Canton for Wuchow every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at about 8 a.m., and the other leaves Wuchow for Canton on the same days at 8.30 a.m.

Round trips take about 5 days. Passengers can return to Hongkong or vice versa by the Company's direct Steamers LINTAN and SANLU. These vessels have superior Cabin accommodation and are lighted throughout by electricity. Electric Fan in each Cabin.

Further particulars may be obtained at the Office of the—

**HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT Co., Ltd.,**

Hotel Maritima (First Floor), opposite the Blake Pier.

**FRENCH LESSONS**

[G. MOUSSON]

115, MOARISON HILL ROAD.

**ON SALE**

BOUND VOLUMES of the HONGKONG WEEKLY PRESS, JANUARY to JUNE 1915. With Index. Price \$7.50. On Sale at the "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS" Office. Hongkong 10th August 1915.



## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

## NOTICE.

ALL Persons having Claims against Mr. GUSTAV ENGEL, of Messrs. Wm. Meyerink & Co., are requested to file same with the Liquidators before 15th March, 1916.  
ALEX. ROSS & Co.,  
Liquidators.  
Hongkong, 9th February, 1916. [251]

## TO LET.

OFFICES in PRINCE'S BUILDINGS, Second Floor, formerly occupied by Messrs. Wm. Meyerink & Co.  
Apply—  
ALEX. ROSS & Co.,  
Liquidators,  
Wm. Meyerink & Co.  
Hongkong, 9th February, 1916. [252]

## THE KOWLOON LAND &amp; BUILDING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TWENTY-SEVENTH ORDINARY MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in this Company will be held at the Company's Office, Victoria Buildings, on FRIDAY, 18th February, 1916, at Noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1915.  
The REGISTER of SHARES of the Company will be CLOSED from FRIDAY, the 11th, to FRIDAY, the 18th February, 1916 (both days inclusive), during which period no Transfer of Shares can be Registered.  
By Order of the Board of Directors,  
MOWBRAY S. NORTHCOTE,  
Acting Secretary to the  
HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENT CO., LIMITED,  
General Agents for the  
Kowloon Land & Building Co., Ltd.  
Hongkong, 9th February, 1916. [253]

## DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

SHARE CERTIFICATE No. 2065, dated 6th May, 1909, of Thirty Shares numbered 8115 to 8139 inclusive and 18592/18593 inclusive, standing in the Register in the name of Dr. JOSEPH WHITLESEY NOBLE, having been LOST, Notice is hereby given that unless the said certificate be produced at the Office of the Company, 20, Des Voeux Road, Central, Hongkong, on or before the 10th day of March, 1916, a New Certificate for the said Shares will be issued and the old Certificate will thereafter be held by the Company as null and void.  
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.,  
General Managers.  
Hongkong, 9th February, 1916. [254]

## GLEN LINE (McGREGOR, GOW &amp; CO.), LIMITED.

FOR LONDON.  
THE Steamship  
"GLENSTRAE"  
Captain Jos. McGillivray, will be despatched for the above port on or about Middle of March, 1916.  
For freight and further information, apply to  
SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.,  
Agents.  
Hongkong, 9th February, 1916. [255]

"BEN" LINE OF STEAMERS.  
NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S.S. "BENALDER,"  
FROM MIDDLESBORO, LONDON  
AND STRAITS.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the warehouse and/or extra warehouse Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.  
No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 15th inst. will be subject to rent.  
All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Underwriter on or before the 22nd inst., or they will not be recognised.  
All broken, elated and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 15th inst. at 11 A.M.  
No Fire Insurance has been effected.  
Bills of Lading will be counterchecked by  
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,  
Agents.  
Hongkong, 8th February, 1916. [256]

## NOTICE.

I HAVE THIS DAY joined the Firm of Messrs. B. MONTGOMERY WEBB & Co., and I have transferred to them the General Agencies of the

SCOTTISH UNION AND NATIONAL INSURANCE CO. OF LONDON.  
BALOISE FIRE INSURANCE CO. OF BASEL.  
CONSORZIO FABBRICANTI ITALIANI per L'ESPORTAZIONE DI MILAN, and I shall be personally responsible for all liabilities incurred therein up to and including the 31st January, 1916.  
F. D. CANEVA,  
Hongkong, 1st February, 1916. [257]

## VICTORIA RECREATION CLUB.

## BOXING

SUBJECT to sufficient entries being received an AMATEUR BOXING COMPETITION open to Hongkong will be held in the Gymnasium of the V.R.C. on FRIDAY, February 26th.

## CONDITIONS:

- 3 two minute rounds and if undecided an extra round of one minute.
  - In 3 weights: 113 lbs, 132 lbs, and 146 lbs.
  - Competitors weigh in at V.R.C. on night of February 24th.
- Entries stating weight to be addressed to L. DEAKIN, Esq., care of V.R.C., before February 15th. No Entrance Fee.  
No Competition if less than 18 entries.  
The Committee reserve the right to refuse entries.  
Hongkong, 22nd January, 1916. [195]

## PUBLIC COMPANIES

## HUMPHREYS ESTATE AND FINANCE CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the ORDINARY ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the HONGKONG HOTEL, Hongkong, on SATURDAY, 12th February, 1916, at Noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with a Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1915.  
The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 7th to the 14th February (both days inclusive), during which period no Transfer of Shares can be effected.  
JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,  
General Managers.  
Hongkong, 31st January, 1916. [257]

## UNION WATERBOAT COMPANY, LIMITED.

## NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE ELEVENTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS will be held in the Office of Messrs. DODWELL & Co., Ltd., on MONDAY, the 14th February, 1916, at 11 A.M., for the purpose of receiving the Report of the General Managers together with a Statement of Accounts to 31st December, 1915.  
The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 7th to the 14th February, both days inclusive.  
DODWELL & Co., Ltd.,  
General Managers.  
Hongkong, 31st January, 1916. [258]

## HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT COMPANY, LIMITED.

## NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE NINETEENTH ORDINARY MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in the Company will be held at the Office of the Company, Hotel Mansions, on TUESDAY, the 15th February, 1916, at 12 o'clock Noon, for the purpose of receiving a Report of the Directors, together with a Statement of Accounts, declaring a Dividend and electing Directors and Auditors.  
The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 2nd to the 15th February, 1916, both days inclusive.  
By Order of the Board of Directors,  
W. E. CLARKE,  
Secretary.  
Hongkong, 26th January, 1916. [259]

## HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS in this Corporation will be held at the CITY HALL, Hongkong, on SATURDAY, the 19th day of February, 1916, at Noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Court of Directors together with a Statement of Accounts for the year ending the 31st December, 1915.  
The REGISTER of SHARES of the Corporation will be CLOSED from MONDAY, the 7th February, to SATURDAY, the 19th February, 1916 (both days inclusive), during which period no Transfer of Shares can be Registered.  
By Order of the Court of Directors,  
N. J. STABB,  
Chief Manager.  
Hongkong, 31st January, 1916. [259]

## THE HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

SHAREHOLDERS desirous of making inquiries in respect of the DEBENTURE ISSUE should apply to the Company's Office in Hongkong.

All applications for Debentures must be sent in before the 29th February, 1916.  
Forms may be had on application.  
R. M. DYER,  
Chief Manager.  
Hongkong, 31st December, 1915. [118]

## NOTICE.

MR. ALLAN McDUGALL STARR is authorised to Sign our Firm per Procuration.  
HARRY WICKING & Co.,  
Hongkong, 5th February, 1916. [241]

## RE-AUSTRIAN LLOYD STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

ALL Persons having Claims against the above Company are requested to forward same to the Liquidators as soon as possible.  
HARRY WICKING & Co.,  
Liquidators.  
Hongkong, 7th February, 1916. [246]

## G. R.

## WANTED.

A female TEACHER, with some experience, is required to take charge of the small Children's School at Lyceum at an early date. Salary \$40 per month.  
Any person desirous of the appointment should communicate at once with the  
INSPECTOR OF ARMY SCHOOLS,  
No. 1, Observatory Villas,  
Kowloon.  
Hongkong, 2nd February, 1916. [232]

## WANTED—IMMEDIATELY.

GOOD STENOGRAPHER for British Firm at Saigon. State experience and salary required to—  
Box No. 8,  
Care of "Daily Press" Office.  
Hongkong, 6th February, 1916. [247]

## WANTED—IMMEDIATELY.

COMPETENT EUROPEAN 1st Class STEWARD for Pacific Run; good references required as to character and experience in catering.  
Apply personally to—  
JAYA-CHINA-JAPAN LINE,  
York Building.  
Hongkong, 7th February, 1916. [248]

## INTIMATIONS

## THE HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED, will be held at the Company's Office, Queen's Buildings, Victoria, Hongkong, on MONDAY, the 14th February, 1916, at 12 o'clock Noon, when the subject of Extraordinary Resolution, which was passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting of the Company held on the 17th January, 1916, will be submitted for Confirmation as a Special Resolution.

That the Regulations contained in the printed document submitted to this meeting and for the purpose of identification subscribed by the Chairman hereof be amended as hereafter set out, and that such regulations so amended be and the same are hereby approved and adopted as the Articles of the Company in substitution for and to the exclusion of all the existing Articles thereof.

The said amendments are:—  
That Article 67 be amended by the elimination of the words "the Chairman" in line one thereof and by the substitution of the word "three" for the word "five" in line two thereof.

That the following words be added at the end of Article 84 "but any such appointment shall be subject to confirmation by the Company at the next ordinary Yearly Meeting."

That paragraph (b) of Article 90 be eliminated and the following paragraph substituted therefor:—

(b) A Director who is a member of, or a Director of, or a member of the Consulting Committee of, or otherwise interested in, a Public Company which is interested in any contract or arrangement brought up for determination at any Meeting of the Directors shall notwithstanding be entitled to vote as a Director in respect of such contract or arrangement provided:—  
(a) That he has disclosed his interest in such Public Company before such contract or arrangement is voted upon by the Directors.

(b) That the Public Company so interested is not a Company whereby a private firm became incorporated and  
(c) That he is not a General Manager of the Public Company in question and that the firm in which he is a partner or which he represents are not the General Managers or General Agents of such Public Company.

Save as above provided no Director shall as a Director vote in respect of any contract or arrangement in which he is interested and if he do so vote his vote shall not be counted.

That Article 96 be amended by the substitution of the word "five" for the word "seven" in line four thereof.

That the following new Article be inserted after Article 98:—  
"The Company may by Extraordinary Resolution remove any Director before the expiration of his term of office and appoint another person in his stead. The person so appointed shall hold office during such time only as the Director in whose place he is appointed would have held the same if he had not been removed."

That the following words be added at the end of paragraph (a) of Article 98:—  
"A Director who is entitled to vote (as provided by Article 90 (b) notwithstanding his interest is to be counted in a quorum, but otherwise a Director who is interested is not to be counted in a quorum."

That the words "to any regulations" be eliminated from line seven of Article 107 and that the following words be substituted therefor "subject also to such (if any) regulations as are" and that the words "not being inconsistent with any provisions of the present" be eliminated from lines eight and nine of Article 107.

That paragraph (p) of Article 108 be eliminated.  
That Article 112 be eliminated and the following Article substituted therefor:—  
RESERVE FUND.  
(a) The Director before declaring a dividend may with the sanction of the Company in General Meeting set aside out of the profits of the Company such sum as they think proper as a reserve fund to meet contingencies, or for equalising dividends, or for special dividends, or for repaying, improving and maintaining any of the property of the Company or for the augmentation of any existing reserve fund, or for such other purposes as they think conducive to the Company's interests and may with such sanction as aforesaid pay out of the profits of the Company such bonuses as they think fit to those members who for the twelve months covered by each profit and loss account shall have contributed business to the Company (but so that no bonus to contributing members for any twelve months shall exceed fifteen per cent. of the net profits made during those months).

(b) The Directors may invest any sums set aside as a reserve fund upon such investments (other than shares of the Company) as they may think fit and may from time to time deal with and vary such investments.

(c) The Directors may employ the reserve fund for the time being or any portion thereof in or for any of the purposes for which it or for which such portion was created and in or for such other purposes as the Directors shall in their discretion think conducive to the interests of the Company and shall have power to employ the assets constituting the reserve fund or any part thereof in the business of the Company and that without being bound to keep the same separate from the other assets of the Company.

(d) The Directors may also with the sanction of the Company in General Meeting employ the reserve fund for the time being or any part thereof in the payment of bonuses to members whether the part of the reserve fund so employed shall be set apart for that special purpose or not.

and that any necessary amendments to the numbering of the proposed Articles be carried out.

Dated the 2nd February, 1916.  
By order of the Board,  
R. M. DYER,  
Chief Manager. [233]

## INTIMATION

## ROBT. PORTER &amp; CO.'S

## CELEBRATED

## BULL DOG

## BRAND

## LIGHT ALE

## IN PINTS AND SPLITS.

Very light, extremely palatable

and refreshing. Brewed from the

finest English malt and hops.

## SOLE AGENTS:

## A. S. WATSON &amp; CO., LTD.,

## WINE &amp; SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

## DEATH.

CORDEIRO.—At Lisbon, on the 4th inst. SOFIA CORDEIRO, beloved wife of L. Cordeiro, Capt. of Artillery, and dearly beloved daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. F. Alves, of Hongkong. (By cable). [230]

HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DES VOEUX ROAD, O.  
LONDON OFFICE: 121, FLEET STREET, E.C.

## The Daily Press.

HONGKONG 9th FEBRUARY, 1916.

## CHINA FROM TWO POINTS OF VIEW.

CHINA as it appears to a Chinese and China as it appears to a foreigner naturally wear two very different aspects, a fact which is too often lost sight of in discussing what is called the China problem. From the Chinese point of view there is no problem, or, at any rate, no problem that need trouble outside nations. "China," a Chinese might argue, "is engaged in throwing off the bonds of custom which have for ages restrained her progress and kept her in a condition little different from that of thousands of years ago. Just as in the case of Japan a political system was devised which by its stifling of all individuality and its clever series of safeguards kept the country stationary for three hundred years, so our Chinese ancestors organised educational and political systems which, while admirably suited for the times when they were enacted, virtually stifled all individuality and thus produced a temper of mind quite immune to any influence from outside changes. It is possible that the same result would have occurred in Japan save for foreign intervention. In China the processes of systematisation had continued over such a long series of years that when outside influences first appeared, they rebounded off the solid wall of custom without making the slightest impression. The Chinese had been modelled to a pattern until the idea that any other pattern was possible seemed an absurdity. Foreign pretensions were more like presumptions. It was impossible that the wisdom of our ancestors could ever be replaced or even equalled by what seemed to us the coarser and rougher methods of abroad. For a time we endeavoured to

keep foreigners at arm's length. They could batter down our defences but they could not destroy our ideas. Our heads were bloody, but unhewn before foreign influence, and if we suffered foreign intercourse to grow it was more by reason of our inability to avoid it than by our desire to welcome it. After all, it was merely the fringes of China that were touched. It was inevitable, however, that in the course of time this influence on the fringes should spread a little, and gradually there arose here and there some individualists who thought that, if merely as a safeguarding device, some imitation of the ways of other nations might be followed. It was seen what the mimetic principle had done for Japan—how it had enabled an apparently moribund country to take on new life—and it was thought that China, also, might be able to take her place among the nations if the same path was followed. The China problem to these Chinese seemed, therefore, merely an internal affair; a matter of domestic reform which the nation might work out undisturbed by the foreign Powers. The process could only be slow. To awaken a nation which had lain asleep for thousands of years and to awaken a nation which had been asleep only a few hundred were two very different things. The foreigners at our gates became impatient. It seemed to them that China was not able to reform herself; that her inaccessibility to foreign ideas was a matter of obstinacy, and that matters might be hastened by pressure exerted under the form of 'spheres of influence' or in other ways. Hence arose 'the China problem' as it appears to foreign observers. It is a question how the pressure is to be applied, how it is to be allotted, how each is to have his share and none encroach on the share of others. In spite of this, however, Chinese believe that the China problem still remains a matter for the Chinese to settle. Even in the West it is admitted that reforms must come from the inside if they are to be permanent, and while we welcome foreign advice and foreign assistance, we still feel that it must be used to suit in some way the peculiar methods of thought which we have inherited from our ancestors. Outside pressure which tends to upset suddenly all our established ideas can only result in throwing the country into a state of anarchy." Such, in bald outline, may be taken to represent the ideas of the receptive Chinese who desires to see his country progress along the right path. That they do not accord with the views of foreign observers is but natural. The foreign observer sees in China's slow—almost imperceptible—progress a menace to the peace of the world. He sees in China's resources a field for human endeavour which is now almost unworked. He sees the nations gathered round China, looking anxiously at her condition, knowing that, should the artificial system which sustains her crumble to pieces, intervention will be unavoidable. He sees in the China policy of the foreign Powers a persistent endeavour to ward off intervention or to restrict its operations with a view to ensuring peace. For this it is that innumerable treaties and conventions have been signed, for this that groupings and re-groupings of the Powers have been suggested, spheres of influence assigned, and leases negotiated. The danger is a real one; it would not have received so much attention if it had been merely a matter of academic interest. Yet it is doubtful whether China has realised in the past, or even now realises, what a dangerous position she occupies. She proceeds on her course with the slowness, the laboriousness, and the conservatism of an ancient people awakened rudely from its slumber and none too eager to respond to the call.

A mail for Europe, via Siberia closes to-day at 5 p.m.

The P. & O. outward mail str. *Malwa*, with the London mail of the 27th January last, left Suez on the 6th instant.

Three members of the Hongkong Police Force have enlisted in the Scots Guards. They are Lance-Sergeant Ake. Clark, his younger brother, A. L. S. Clark and Revenue Officer Knight.

The *Choyang*, on her voyage from Shanghai, via Swatow, to Hongkong, saw on the afternoon of the 30th ult., outside Gutzlaff, the *Shinyi Maru* towing the *Oto Maru* towards Shanghai. The *Oto Maru* was in a sinking condition and was down considerably by the head. Her engines, however, were still going, and she was being towed stern ahead. A tug and the salvage boat, the *Sakiyaki Maru*, were assisting.

A party of revenue officers under the supervision of Revenue Officer, Wildin searched the *American*, which arrived yesterday from Kwongchauwan, and discovered 250 tins of prepared opium on board.

While an amah, employed at 108, The Peak, was returning from the Peak School on Monday with her master's son, a Chinese stopped her and asked her where he could find Nos. 11 and 12. He then snatched from her two gold ear-rings, with jadestone drops, valued at \$18, pushed her down the hillside, and ran off.

A coolie employed at the Hongkong Club indulged in a gamble with some friends and lost rather heavily. He declined to pay, and said he would fight them. One of the gamblers struck him, and the coolie then ran into the kitchen and returned with a chopper, with which he wounded his assailant. At the Magistracy yesterday he was sent to prison for three months.

Revenue officers who were watching Chinese passengers embarking on the *Honam* at midnight on Sunday saw a man come along carrying a bundle. They asked him what the bundle contained, whereupon he threw it down and made off. He was caught, and it was found on inspection that the bundle contained morphine worth over \$800. The man, who said the stuff was not his, and that the police had the wrong man, was brought before the Magistrate yesterday and remanded in custody.

There was an unique experiment at the Magistracy yesterday. A man who was charged with the larceny of a Chinese baby's headgear alleged that the cap fell off and he was merely picking it up when the mother of the child accused him of theft. The Magistrate asked if the cap was tied on, and then ordered the cap to be fitted on the child's head in Court. His worship remarked that there seemed little chance of it falling off, and convicted defendant, who admitted that he was in prison last year for larceny. He was sentenced to three months' hard labour.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

## PETITION TO THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS,"]

SIR,—British Residents who wish to sign the above Petition are requested to kindly do so promptly, as the lists will be withdrawn on Friday next.—Yours faithfully,  
H. E. POLLOCK.  
Prince's Building, Hongkong.  
February 8th, 1916.

## THE RECENT CONCERT AT THE CITY HALL.

## FINANCIAL RESULT.

Mrs. E. W. Patterson, hon. treasurer, informs us that the concert given by Mr. Denman Fuller on January 31st in the City Hall for the purpose of helping the funds for providing the materials of Mrs. Phelps' Bandage-making Class has resulted in the magnificent donation of \$688.70, after all expenses have been deducted, for which Mrs. Phelps is most grateful.

The sum of \$101 received from the sale of programmes at the concert goes to the funds for Blind Soldiers.

Mrs. Phelps also thanks the following for their kind help received during January:—Mrs. M. J. D. Stephens, \$100; Mr. Evan Ormiston, \$50; From Indian Ladies per Lady May, \$50; Mr. W. H. Smith, \$20; Miss Annie Miller, \$20; Mrs. Dunbar, \$10; Mrs. Pollock, \$10; Mr. Pallen, \$10; Mrs. W. M. Humphreys, \$10; Mrs. Danby, \$5; Miss Chettle, \$5; Mrs. Chatham, \$5.

## FOR THOSE HOMEWARD BOUND.

It will interest many people about to embark for home and who contemplate making the journey overland from Marseilles to a channel port, to learn that they will have to pass through Dieppe or ports more to the west instead of detouring at Calais or Boulogne, which are now being used by the troops and for military purposes only. There are very few exceptions made to this change and these are only granted to specially authorised persons. The same regulations hold good on the outward voyage from England.

The Swedish Government has prohibited the export of raw zinc. Goods manufactured in Sweden with imported raw zinc may still be exported.



# THE WAR.

## CALM IN THE WEST.

### SUCCESSFUL RUSSIAN ENTERPRISES.

### "APPAM" AND "LUSITANIA" DEVELOPMENTS.

### GERMAN INTRIGUE EXPOSED.

### GUARDING BRITISH CARGO.

### KAISER'S SON WOUNDED.

#### FRANCO-BELGIAN FRONT.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

#### BIG EXPLOSIONS IN GERMAN LINES.

PARIS, February 8th.  
The evening communiqué says that the French artillery effectively bombarded enemy trenches before Steenstraete. Our artillery fire in Artois caused big explosions in the German lines north-east of Arras. We bombarded enemy establishments at Challerange, in Champagne, causing a great conflagration.

#### QUIET DAY ON BRITISH FRONT.

LONDON, February 7th.  
General Sir Douglas Haig, in a communiqué, says the day has been quiet, with the exception of some hostile artillery activity about Loos, and the bombardment of hostile trenches near the Ypres-Roulers railway.

#### NOTHING TO REPORT.

PARIS, February 7th.  
To-day's communiqué says there is nothing to report.

#### THE BALKANS

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

#### CAVALRY ENGAGEMENT BETWEEN FRENCH AND BULGARIANS.

SALONIKA, February 8th.  
The first encounter with opposing forces since the retreat of the Allies occurred between French and Bulgarian cavalry patrols at Doiran, on a front of half a mile on the Southern frontier. The French had two wounded, but the Bulgarian losses are unknown. The French patrols are most active in feeling the enemy's strength.

#### SERBIANS REPULSE AUSTRIANS.

PARIS, February 8th.  
The Serbians repulsed the Austrians at Durazzo.

#### GREEK CALL TO THE COLOURS.

ATHENS, February 8th.  
The King has issued a decree calling to the colours classes 1892 to 1914, who are abroad, except those residing in Russia, Turkey, Bulgaria and Rumania.

#### RUSSIAN FRONT.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

#### SUCCESSFUL RUSSIAN ENTERPRISES.

PETROGRAD, February 8th.  
A communiqué says there is an intense artillery duel on the Riga front. Russian scouting parties successfully explored parts of the region of Jacobstadt beyond the enemy's wire entanglements and repulsed the enemy. The Russians exploded a mine north of Boyana, wrecking the enemy trenches. Infantry followed up, occupied the crater, and bombed the enemy. We found numerous corpses in the trenches.

#### NAVAL ACTIVITIES.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

#### THE "LUSITANIA" NEGOTIATIONS.

#### PRACTICALLY COMPLETED.

WASHINGTON, February 7th.  
Officials declare that mere words will not be permitted to stand in the way of the success of the Lusitania negotiations. The United States will not insist on the words "illegal," and "disavowal."

#### THE "APPAM."

#### FURTHER DEVELOPMENTS.

LONDON, February 7th.  
Router's Agency learns that the latest information of the Foreign Office is that the status of the Appam has not yet been settled.

#### PASSENGERS LEAVE FOR ENGLAND.

New York, February 8th.  
One hundred and fifty of the Appam's passengers have sailed on the Noordam for England. The crews of the Appam and other captured steamers will sail on Wednesday.

#### FATE OF NAVAL AND MILITARY MEN.

LONDON, February 8th.  
There is much concern as to the fate of the naval and military men who were passengers on the Appam, as there were no prisoners on board the raider.

#### LARGE VESSEL FOUNDERS IN CATTAGAT.

#### BELIEVED TO BE A GERMAN WARSHIP.

COPENHAGEN, February 7th.  
A large vessel, believed to be a German warship, has foundered in the Cattagat. Distress calls were received, and suddenly ceased.

Wireless apparatus and other wreckage were found on the shores of Sweden, opposite Anholt.

#### AMERICA'S NAVY.

#### A STRENGTHENING PROCESS.

WASHINGTON, February 8th.  
The House of Representatives, at the request of Mr. Daniels, Secretary of the Navy, have authorised the expenditure of half a million dollars to equip Mare Island Navy Yard, California, for the building of Dreadnoughts. The Government plans to soon have five yards capable of building battleships.

#### GRIT OF MERCANTILE MARINE.

#### MESSAGE FROM ADMIRAL OF GRAND FLEET.

LONDON, February 8th.  
Admiral Sir John Jellicoe has telegraphed the owners of the Olan McTavish that the Grand Fleet are filled with admiration at the magnificent fight the vessel made against the Appam's captor, and that they are deeply sympathetic with the relatives of the victims.

#### GUARDING BRITISH CARGO. SUSPICIOUS FIRES AND EXPLOSIONS.

LONDON, February 8th.  
In view of the numerous suspicious cases of fire and explosions on board ships carrying British cargoes, the Board of Trade advises ship-owners and merchants to satisfy themselves that no firm with which any enemy is connected shall have anything to do with the handling of the ships or the cargo in which they are interested.

#### BRITISH STEAMER SUNK.

LONDON, February 8th.  
The British steamer Belgovine has been sunk. The Second Officer was drowned.

#### FIRE ON BRITISH STEAMER.

LONDON, February 7th.  
The Admiralty announces that fire broke out aboard H.M.'s boarding steamer Peef Galle, of 1,400 tons, in the Straits of Dover. No lives were lost.

#### GENERAL.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

#### THE OTTAWA FIRE. A FILLIP TO RECRUITING.

OTTAWA, February 8th.  
Though the police hold to the theory that the fire at the Parliament buildings was an accident, the public are convinced that Germans burned the building, and this has given a fillip to recruiting.

Every military and police precaution has been taken against further outrages.

Messages of sympathy have been received from Mr. Asquith, Lord Kitchener, the Dominions and from the Allies.

#### AUSTRO-GERMANS ARRESTED.

Three Austro-Germans have been arrested in connection with the fire at the munition factory at Hespeler, Ontario.

#### IRISH SYMPATHY.

Mr. John Redmond has telegraphed to the Premier, the Right Hon. R. L. Borden, to the effect that Ireland is most indignant at the brutal outrage and deeply sympathetic.

#### GERMAN OUTRAGES IN BELGIUM.

#### CARDINAL MERCIER'S DISCLOSURES.

ROME, February 7th.  
The publication of correspondence between Cardinal Mercier and the German authorities in Belgium on the subject of German outrages and acts of abridgement are producing an immense impression of horror.

#### GERMAN LIE EXPOSED. ZEPPELIN ALLEGED TO HAVE SUNK A CRUISER.

LONDON, February 7th.  
The Admiralty exposes a German lie that a Zeppelin sank the cruiser Caroline in the Humber, with great loss of life. The Admiralty says that neither the Caroline nor any other ship was struck by a bomb either in the Humber or at any other port.

#### POPE AS PEACE MEDIATOR. SERVICES DECLINED BY ENTENTE.

ROME, February 7th.  
His Holiness the Pope recently proposed to the Entente to open negotiations with a view to the restoration of Belgium. The Entente courteously but firmly declined, saying that such a step was undesirable until Germany had been defeated.

#### INDIAN WHEAT.

#### MONOPOLY OF EXPORTS.

LONDON, February 8th.  
In connection with the announcement of the indefinite extension of the Raj's monopoly of the export of wheat, a correspondent in the Times remarks that without question the monopoly has been a considerable factor in the cost of the English loaf. India last summer was able to supply a quantity of wheat, equivalent to fully four weeks consumption of the United Kingdom. This must have greatly mitigated the most serious rise in prices which occurred in March and April.

#### FRENCH MISSION TO ITALY.

PARIS, February 8th.  
The French Premier, M. Briand, is to go to Italy on an important mission.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

#### GERMAN INTRIGUE.

#### CAPTAIN VON PAPPEN'S PAPERS.

LONDON, February 8th.  
A selection from the papers found in the possession of Captain von Pappen at Falmouth have been issued in a White Paper, accompanied with photographic reproductions of cheques, and a memorandum showing the connection of the payees with various outrages. The documents, which have not been published up to the present, include a letter dated Potsdam, July 25th, 1914, stating: "We have never before seen such preparations for war."

#### AMERICAN OUTRAGES.

#### INCREASED VIGILANCE.

NEW YORK, February 8th.  
The latest outrages have resulted in increased vigilance. The New York police are holding up and searching passengers in the underground railways carrying bags and packages, and policemen are stationed at the great bridges, at the request of the Commandant of the Brooklyn navy yard, to prevent possible bomb dropping on a cruiser passing underneath.

#### CARE OF DISCHARGED SOLDIERS.

#### A COMPREHENSIVE SCHEME.

LONDON, February 8th.  
A Government Committee recommends a comprehensive scheme of small holdings for discharged soldiers, co-operative buying and marketing, the establishment of agricultural credit banks, and also a grant of £300,000,000 to inaugurate the scheme.

#### KIEL FEARS AN AIR RAID.

COPENHAGEN, February 7th.  
The Kiel authorities warn the inhabitants against crowding the streets during air raids.

#### GERMANS FROM THE CAMEROONS.

#### TO BE INTERNED IN SPAIN.

MADRID, February 7th.  
The Spanish mail-boat Catalonia is proceeding to Muni to embark 1,000 Germans from the Cameroons for internment in Spain.

#### ZEPPELIN VICTIMS IN PARIS.

#### FUNERAL ATTENDED BY MINISTERS.

PARIS, February 7th.  
Cabinet Ministers and other distinguished men attended a most impressive funeral of the Zeppelin victims.

#### GERMAN RULE.

#### HOW TO MAKE MONEY.

PETROGRAD, February 8th.  
The Germans have fined the population of Vilna 75,000 marks owing to a recent great fire reaching the German headquarters. The Germans profess to believe that the fire was started deliberately.

#### WAR FINANCE.

LONDON, February 8th.  
The French Finance Minister had a conference with Mr. McKenna yesterday.

#### TRADE OF GREAT BRITAIN.

#### INCREASE IN IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

LONDON, February 8th.  
There was an increase in the imports of Great Britain during the last quarter of £2,701,850, and an increase in exports of £2,509,573. There was an increase in cotton exports of £1,590,993.

#### SAFEGUARDING NEWFOUNDLAND.

ST. JOHN, February 8th.  
The Government have decided to double Newfoundland's military and naval contingents.

#### SERBIAN CROWN PRINCE AT CORFU.

CORFU, February 8th.  
The Crown Prince of Serbia has arrived on a French torpedo boat. He was given a great ovation.

#### SIR EDWARD CARSON ORDERED REST CURE.

LONDON, February 8th.  
Sir Edward Carson's doctor has ordered him a complete rest cure.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

#### THE SITUATION IN CHINA.

#### REBELS DEFEATED AT SUIFU.

PEKING, February 8th.  
An official announcement states that the Government troops defeated the rebels sixteen miles north-east of Suifu, capturing important positions, and killing and taking prisoners 300 of the rebels. The Government troops are marching to Suifu.

#### AIR DEFENCE OF LONDON.

#### CHANGE OF COMMAND.

LONDON, February 8th.  
Admiral Sir Percy Scott, at the end of the week, relinquishes his command of the air-raid defences of London, which will henceforth be in charge of the home army authorities.

#### KAISER'S SON WOUNDED.

AMSTERDAM, February 8th.  
An official announcement in Berlin states that the Kaiser's son, Prince Oscar, has been wounded in the head and thigh by shell splinters in the eastern war theatre.

#### THE OPENING OF PARLIAMENT.

LONDON, February 8th.  
It is officially announced that His Majesty the King will not be present at the opening of Parliament.

#### FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE MEMORIAL.

LONDON, February 8th.  
The Queen unveils the Florence Nightingale memorial at St. Paul's Cathedral on the 14th inst.

#### OBITUARY.

#### LORD KINNOULL.

LONDON, February 8th.  
The death is announced of Lord Kinroull, formerly a Colonel of the Egyptian Gendarmerie.

#### WAR NEWS.

#### "AMERICA MUST BE READY."

Sir R. Borden, Prime Minister of Canada, addressing the Pilgrims Society at a luncheon given in his honour, expressed his conviction that the European war would accomplish an even closer unity of the British Empire.

Mr. Choate, president of the society, after referring to the friendship of the United States for Canada, laid stress on the need for America to be prepared. "There is no telling," he said, "how soon we may be involved in this war. It is our duty to render whatever aid we can to our neighbour when the time does come, if ever."

#### NATURALIZED GERMAN "SHIRKERS."

The Kreuz Zeitung publishes the following note: "It is striking that in this time of war, when every man under 45 who is capable of bearing arms is called to fulfil his duty to the State, a not inconsiderable group of people go free. They include all those who were born abroad, migrated to Germany, and became naturalized. Their names do not appear in the German register of births, and they have been served in the German Army if they have been naturalized after the regular years of military service. The number of such people is considerable. Many may have volunteered, and many may have answered the public appeal to report themselves, but certain doubtful citizens have been able to escape. Perhaps the authorities will see fit to publish lists of the foreigners who have been naturalized in Germany in the last 30 years, and so to investigate all cases of shirking of military duty."

#### WOMEN IN BANKS.

Women are finding a larger and larger place in the banks. A year ago—says a writer in the Daily Mail—my banking friends were appalled because a few of their younger men had gone. They declared that business could not be carried on if many more were taken into the Army. To-day the work of the young men is being largely done by very capable girls. The main difficulty the ladies find in the banks is the difficulty in carrying about the heavy bank ledgers. In all Government factories considerable clearances have been made of unskilled labourers of military age, whether married or unmarried, wherever women can do their work. Far as the expansion in the field for women's work has gone during the past year, we are undoubtedly only at a beginning. Both in Germany and in France women are employed in ways as yet undreamed of here. People newly returned from Germany give me descriptions of the women working in the streets at the heaviest labour—road laying, railway running, scavenging. I hope that this may never be necessary here. Many a woman who long sighed for an active, full outside career, where she could be free from home work and busy on directly paid labour, longs to-day for the old life. The greater employment of women is an unfortunate necessity. In saying this I am looking at the matter as much from the woman's as from the man's point of view.

#### DEATH OF SIR CLEMENTI SMITH. FORMER COLONIAL TREASURER OF HONGKONG.

The death is announced in a Reuters message of the Right Hon. Sir Cecil Clementi Smith, G.C.M.G., K.C.M.G., P.C., in his 76th year.

By old Hongkong residents the late Sir Clementi Smith will be remembered for his intimate connection with the Government of the Colony close upon forty years ago. He left here in October, 1878, when Colonial Treasurer, to take up the more important post of Colonial Secretary of the Straits Settlements, after having been in Hongkong for a period of sixteen years. Educated at St. Paul's School and Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, where he took his M.A. degree, the late Sir Clementi Smith, after a competitive examination in 1862, was elected one of the first student interpreters in Hongkong, where he served in various offices, including those of Registrar General, Acting Colonial Secretary, Colonial Treasurer and Protector of Chinese. During his sixteen years' residence in the Colony he was responsible for much valuable work, the general appreciation of which was given expression to on the occasion of his departure for Singapore, when he was presented with illuminated addresses by both the European and Chinese communities, and was also made the recipient of several handsome presents. The address presented by the European community contained an interesting expression of opinion as to the deceased's sterling worth. After referring to the various offices which he had occupied, the address stated: "In the fulfilment of these services you have combined firmness with urbanity and courteousness, which have been much appreciated by the many nationalities resident in the Colony. Your diligent study and intimate knowledge of the Chinese language have enabled you, in your intercourse with the Chinese community, to make yourself acquainted with their various wants and requirements, and to become familiar with the peculiar complications incident to a mixed population, residents in the confines of the Empire of China. We feel, in your departure, that the Colony is losing the services of an officer whose experiences and consistent application to the various duties devolving upon him from time to time, had well qualified him to hold one of the highest appointments under the Government of this Colony."

Upon leaving Hongkong the late Sir Clementi Smith became Colonial Secretary of the Straits Settlements, and while there he administered the Government in 1884-1885. He was then appointed Lieutenant-Governor and Colonial Secretary of Ceylon, and in 1887 came the appointment of Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Straits Settlements. In 1889 he was appointed H.M. High Commissioner and Consul-General for Borneo and Sarawak, finally retiring from the Colonial Service in 1893. In addition to performing several important commissions on behalf of the Government, including the International Opium Commission at Shanghai in 1908, where he was head of the British delegation, and the International Opium Conference at The Hague in 1911, for which he received the thanks of the Government, the deceased was also responsible for reviving the Volunteer Corps in Singapore under the style of the Singapore Volunteer Artillery, of which Corps he was Hon. Colonel. In 1912 he was made an Hon. Fellow of Corpus Christi College. The late Sir Clementi Smith was born in London; being the son of the Rev. John Smith. His mother was the daughter of Cecil Clementi, the composer.

The Hon. Mr. Cecil Clementi, formerly Assistant Colonial Secretary in Hongkong, and now Colonial Secretary of British Guiana, is a nephew of deceased.

#### GERMAN VISION OF PEACE. PRELUDE TO A FRESH STRUGGLE.

Dr. Hugo Münsterberg, professor of psychology at Harvard, in a speech declared that peace will come "sooner than most of us think, and its coming will be sudden, not only to the nations of Europe, but to the racial elements of this country." The professor added that "Germany will probably come home from the war with feelings that her barracks will have to be built again, and that ultimately the physical test will have to be renewed. This possibly will mean increased preparedness on all sides, but it does not mean that Germany believes that might should triumph over right; it means that there are some questions that arbitration cannot settle. For example, if two men are in love with the same girl and only one can marry her; there must be a decision one way or the other. Arbitration could not help in such a case." Professor Münsterberg informed his audience that the German *geist* was never more necessary in the United States than now. It was necessary to curb this country of its superficiality, recklessness, and carelessness.



**NAPIER JOHNSTONE'S**  
"SQUARE BOTTLE"  
WHISKY.  
UNVARIED FOR OVER  
150 YEARS.  
THE SAME TO-DAY AS IN  
1745.  
BEWARE OF  
IMITATIONS.  
SOLE AGENTS IN HONGKONG:  
LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.,  
and from ALL WINE MERCHANTS.

Over 30 years ago the late Lord Bessborough testified to the efficacy of this CURE, and every postmaster is familiar with it to-day.

**MIGROD'S CURE FOR ASTHMA**  
FAMES FOR 40 YEARS.  
Sold in this by all Chemists and Stores throughout the Country. Beware of Imitations.

**APIOLINE (CHAPOTEAU)**  
LADIES' SAFE REMEDY.  
For functional troubles, delay, pain and those irregularities peculiar to the sex.  
Prescribed by the highest French Medical authorities and superior to T. Sany, Steel Drops and Pessary ROYAL.  
CHAPOTEAU, 8, rue Vivienne, Paris.  
Sold by all Chemists.

**THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY THERAPION No. 1**  
CURES DISCHARGES, ITCHES, ERECTIONS, GONORRHOEA, AND ALL AFFECTIONS OF THE URINARY TRACT.  
**THERAPION No. 2**  
CURES BLEEDING, PAIN, AND ALL AFFECTIONS OF THE URINARY TRACT.  
**THERAPION No. 3**  
CURES CHRONIC NEURALGIA, MIGRAINE, RHEUMATISM, AND ALL AFFECTIONS OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM.  
SEND STAMP ADDRESS ENVELOPE FOR FREE BOOKS TO: THERAPION, 1, rue de la Harpe, PARIS.  
THERAPION, 1, rue de la Harpe, PARIS.

## Bovril develops big reserves of strength

IT MUST BE BOVRIL

BRITISH TO THE BACKBONE

### Scientific Certainties.

The 'Allenburys' Foods are based on scientific certainties. Used as directed, they are exactly what a baby needs to develop into a healthy and robust child. The 'Allenburys' Foods are easily assimilated; digestive and kindred disorders are avoided by their use. Infants fed on these foods are neither fretful nor wakeful.

## The Allenburys' Foods

Milk Food No. 1. From birth to 3 months. Milk Food No. 2. From 3 to 6 months. Malted Food No. 3. From 6 months upwards. The 'Allenburys' Rusks (Malted). From 12 months upwards.

Pamphlet 'Infant Feeding and Management' sent free. Allen & Hanburys Ltd., 8a, Peking Road, Shanghai, S. P. O. Box 118, and London, England.

### WEATHER REPORT.

On the 21st at 11.10 a.m.—The Japanese depression is now central to the south of Tokyo. An anti-cyclone over China has developed and the depression over Indo-China has deepened slightly. It is now central to the north of Tonkin.

Pressure is fairly stationary over the Philippines. Strong monsoon may be expected along the east coast of China, and fresh easterly winds over the western portion of the China Sea.

Hongkong rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.03 inches.

The forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon to-day is as follows:—

| Direction.                                        | Forecast.                               |
|---------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------|
| Hongkong & Neighbourhood.                         | E. winds, strong; overcast, some rain.  |
| Formosa Channel.                                  | (N.E. winds, strong.)                   |
| South coast of China between Hongkong and Taiwan. | The same as Hongkong and Neighbourhood. |
| South coast of China between Taiwan and Hainan.   | No. 1.                                  |

### CHINA COAST METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

21st FEBRUARY A.M.

| Station.     | Hour. | Baromet.<br>at Sea Level. | Temperature. | Humidity. | Wind.      |        | Weather. |
|--------------|-------|---------------------------|--------------|-----------|------------|--------|----------|
|              |       |                           |              |           | Direction. | Force. |          |
| Vladivostok. | 6 A.  | —                         | —            | —         | —          | —      | —        |
| Nemuro       | 5 A.  | 29.97                     | —            | —         | SE         | 4      | —        |
| Hakodate     | 5 A.  | 29.76                     | —            | —         | E          | 6      | —        |
| Tokio        | 5 A.  | 29.58                     | —            | —         | NW         | 2      | —        |
| Koshi        | 5 A.  | 29.56                     | —            | —         | WSW        | 1      | —        |
| Nagasaki     | 5 A.  | 29.72                     | —            | —         | WSW        | 4      | —        |
| Kagoshima    | 5 A.  | 29.72                     | —            | —         | WSW        | 3      | —        |
| Oshima       | 5 A.  | 29.71                     | —            | —         | NNE        | 3      | —        |
| Naha         | 5 A.  | 29.58                     | —            | —         | NW         | 4      | —        |
| Choshi       | 5 A.  | 29.59                     | —            | —         | WSW        | 3      | —        |
| Sonin Is.    | 5 A.  | 29.59                     | —            | —         | WSW        | 1      | —        |
| Chefoo       | 6 A.  | —                         | —            | —         | —          | —      | —        |
| Weihaiwei.   | 5     | 30.18                     | 98           | 68        | N          | 8      | b        |
| Hankow       | 5     | —                         | —            | —         | —          | —      | —        |
| Shanghai     | 5     | —                         | —            | —         | —          | —      | —        |
| Chungking    | 5     | —                         | —            | —         | —          | —      | —        |
| Changsha     | 5     | —                         | —            | —         | —          | —      | —        |
| Shanghai     | 5     | 30.09                     | 37           | 83        | NW         | 2      | o        |
| Chungking    | 5     | 30.08                     | 40           | —         | N          | 4      | o        |
| Changsha     | 5     | 30.08                     | 40           | —         | N          | 4      | o        |
| Shanghai     | 5     | 30.09                     | 37           | 83        | NW         | 2      | o        |
| Chungking    | 5     | 30.08                     | 40           | —         | N          | 4      | o        |
| Changsha     | 5     | 30.08                     | 40           | —         | N          | 4      | o        |
| Shanghai     | 5     | 30.09                     | 37           | 83        | NW         | 2      | o        |
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| Changsha     | 5     | 30.08                     | 40           | —         | N          | 4      | o        |
| Shanghai     | 5     | 30.09                     | 37           | 83        | NW         | 2      | o        |
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| Shanghai     | 5     | 30.09                     | 37           | 83        | NW         | 2      | o        |
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| Shanghai     | 5     | 30.09                     | 37           | 83        | NW         | 2      | o        |
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## THE REAL DISASTER FOR GERMANY.

## STRIKING AMERICAN COMMENT.

WHAT SEA POWER MEANS TO GREAT BRITAIN.

The *New York Tribune* devoted the whole of its editorial page to an article in which it demonstrates by analysis the portentous fact of "Germany's defeat."

It is not without design, for the editor, Mr. Frank Simonds, who is regarded as the ablest writer in America on the military problems of the war, chooses the moment at which the German successes in the field seem to be at high tide in order to emphasize the inexorable fact that Germany is facing irretrievable defeat.

He starts by pointing out that the absolute mastery of the seas established by Great Britain constitutes the most decisive factor in the whole war. In losing this ability to use the sea, he says, Germany has lost a decisive battle far more serious than that at the Marne. He proceeds: "The right to use the sea Germany can regain only in two ways—by compelling Great Britain to relinquish the command of the seas or by compelling the terms fixed by Great Britain as the price of the use of the sea. One would be the consequence of victory, the other of defeat. But up to the present moment Germany has not been able in the smallest way to exert any force upon Great Britain to compel her to give up the mastery of the seas. Every effort made by the Germans has ended in a decisive defeat. If you set against the German occupation of 8,400 square miles of French territory the British control of the sea you have measured the exact condition between the contending Powers of the West."

"It is plain that no hardship of France is comparable with that of Germany; because France, thanks to British sea power, is able to get coal and iron from abroad. She has now been able to reorganise her industrial establishments in such a fashion that what was used to be made at Lille, Roubaix, St. Quentin, and Tournai—that is, the things essential to national life and comfort—are now made elsewhere. Now, if peace were to be considered to-day it is evident that Germany would have to evacuate France and Belgium as well. In no other way could she persuade the British to permit her ships to sail the seas, and she has no present means of compelling such British consent. But this compelling such British consent, which would be to restore things to their exact status before the war, it would mean that for her tremendous sacrifices Germany had gained nothing from France or Great Britain, but had lost her Colonies. Conceivably the British would not make such a bargain. Then what?"

## ECONOMIC FREEDOM OF ALLIES.

Either Germany would have to offer more of the world to continue in a condition which would mean the paralysis of her industrial establishments. She might make peace with France and with Russia and with all her continental enemies, but she would not be one step nearer the freedom of the seas than was Napoleon after he had conquered the Continent. She could, to be sure, send her manufacturers to Russia and France if they were prepared to resume friendly relations, but would they? Here one strikes at the heart of the real disaster this war has already foreshadowed for Germany.

"Before the war Germany dominated the Russian markets. She was able through the terms of the treaty of Frankfurt to sell advantageously in France. But both Russia and France have taken back their economic freedom. Both have strongly indicated their purpose to discriminate hereafter against German manufactures. Unquestionably British products and contrivances of the United States will receive more favourable tariff treatment than German after the war is over. Again, up to the present moment Great Britain has competed with Germany on equal terms in her home markets and those of her Colonies. Nothing is more certain than that after the war there will be Imperial preference between France, Great Britain, and their respective Colonies."

"In France, Russia, and to some extent even in Italy, the bases of German commerce have been swept away. In addition, there has been created an anti-German feeling which will not disappear for years and will act against German interests. In such a simple matter as shipping it is entirely unlikely that France and Great Britain will ever again be open to call in Transatlantic trade and in Mediterranean and Far East transport."

## GAINS AND LOSSES.

"As an offset, what has Germany gained? Her conquests in Belgium and France are valueless save only as they provide a basis for bargaining with Great Britain over the blockade. They look imposing on the map, but actually Germany is in the position of a burglar who has got into a house and gathered up the silver but cannot get away with it. In her war with Great Britain and France, therefore, it is plain that Germany has been beaten."

Turning to the East, the *New York Tribune* contends that not even the most sweeping victories can compensate her gains, in the heterogeneous mass of States there would soon be a revolt against her. Europe would never consent to the establishment of a Great Central Empire which is the dream of German expansion. Moreover, nothing she can achieve in the East will enable her to resume her commercial life because the British Fleet blocks the way."

In conclusion, the *New York Tribune* expresses the belief that Germany, despite the boning of her public speakers, has been cured of her madness, and her dream of world-power has vanished into thin air. "Germany has lost the war because she went into the war determined to win world-supremacy and she is coming out of the war at the very best very heavily burdened with debt, leaving her great foes unbroken, leaving Great Britain, her chief rival, organised for war on something like the German basis, and having lost the world-markets in which she found her greatest prosperity before the war."

## OPTIMIST OR "PESSIMIST."

## WHICH IS RIGHT?

[BY A BRITISH WORKING MAN.]

The working man has been sometimes told that he does not realise the war and that he only looks upon it as a chance to demand more wages. This may be true about sections of the workers. It is not true of most of the workers.

As a working man who has to travel about and who meets all sorts of men and keeps his ears and his mind open, I have found that the average working man understands the war and takes more sense about it than many men whose education about it is more than makes them his mental betters. Some of them are so used to being comfortable that their minds seem to have gone to sleep. They cannot conceive a fight for existence. The whole of a working man's life is a fight from week to week. Perhaps that is why he doesn't talk nonsense about the war. You won't meet the fatuous "optimist" in the O.A.M. smoking carriage.

Yesterday afternoon one of my social and mental betters gave me his views of the war. I wrote his words down to smash Germany but was not going to grind her to powder. And one of the conditions of peace will be that the British Army marches through Berlin.

Most of us talked that sort of "optimism" in the very early days of the war, but I can only say that if any of my work-mates were to inflict such a thing now, I should be shouting down. But this would be a shouting down, a shouting and gentleman was such a big, serious, and reliable-looking man that it didn't do me much good to hear him say, "I'm good. It made me sick and sad. I thought to myself, 'If this man is going about all day talking stuff like this, how many other men's minds does he manage to poison each day?' I stick to the word 'poison.' How many men may have been put off enlisting by him? What would be their good in enlisting if they are told the war will be over before they are trained? I dared to argue with him that our present big job is not so much to smash Germany as to prevent Germany smashing us. I asked him why King George should have to speak of 'this grave moment'—why dozens of the men who really know, like Lord Roseberry and Lord Selborne, should have spoken so solemnly, he became angry with me. The "optimist" always becomes angry if you differ from him. But surely if a man feels so cocksure he ought to be able to afford to smile at us poor ignorant fellows who are not "in the know."

But it is very patriotic to be an "optimist" and very unpatriotic—aye, even treasonable—to be a "pessimist." You are a "pessimist" to the "optimist." Even if you pay tribute to the heroism of our own Army by admitting the courage and determination of the enemy. Not long ago I stood in the crowd at the recruiting meeting in the North Staffordshire, home on leave from the front—a fine, gallant-looking fellow as I've ever seen—stood on the base of the Nelson column and made a rousing speech. It was an appeal that would have made a frog's blood run warm. And he said at the end of it: "Don't undervalue your enemy. Don't run down the German Tommy as a soldier. I tell you (and I've been up against him for months) that he's a jolly fine fighting man." Those were his exact words; they are more convincing to me than any soft-sofa talk about marches into Berlin. But I saw civilian "patriots" in the crowd who shook their heads at him.

There are some sorts of "patriotism" more wicked even than pro-Germanism, and ever so much more useful to the enemy.

Nothing daunts the professional "optimist." When each new prophecy turns out a bad egg he merely cracks for a while and then lays another egg. Four months ago one of the professional "optimists" said that the forthcoming collapse of Germany would be the most sudden, complete, and dramatic collapse in all history. That was a pretty bad egg, wasn't it? But the layer of it is still laying, amateur "optimist"—at up every morning and comfort themselves with his ducking.

Now, somebody is badly wrong—either the "optimist" or the "pessimist." Here are their two views:

The "optimist" thinks that we needn't worry, that Germany is already near her last gasp, and that she is going to run out of men, munitions, and money. The "optimist" tells us that the German people and the German troops are disheartened. He has told us that since August 4, 1914. One must suppose that disheartenment is a slow disease. He also tells us that the most fatal thing Germany has done for herself is to crush Serbia and join hands with the Turks at Constantinople. The munitions that she will be able to send to the Turks. The "optimist" also told us a few months ago that the most fatal thing Germany could do for herself would be to advance into Russia. Fatal things seem to agree with the Teuton constitution. The "optimist" is always telling me about 1812. As an ignorant working man I admit I know nothing about 1812. I was under a delusion that we are fighting in 1815.

The "pessimist" thinks that Germany is at present top dog. He thinks that the Allies have lost the first innings of the war and that they will lose the whole war unless they put out almost incredible efforts. He thinks that we can still win, but only with those efforts, and only if our leaders either wake up or are replaced by better men, and only if our leaders talk straight to the people.

The "pessimist" knows that if we lose the war we shall be plunged for all our lives and the lives of all our children into horrible poverty and grinding misery. And the man who will suffer most will be the working man. A victory for Germany will be the end of democracy as well as the end of Christianity and civilisation. We have got to smash or be smashed, and being smashed means massacre by the Huns here in England that would make the horrors of Belgium nothing. It means that murders like that of Nurse Cavell will be everyday incidents of English villages; it means that the men left in

## SALONIKA SIGHTS AND SMELLS. PICTURESQUE SQUALOR.

[BY G. WARD PRICE.]

Salonika resembles most parts of the Eastern Mediterranean in being a picture of beauty from a distance and a sty of squalor near at hand. The sailors on board the warships in the Gulf look at the soldiers who are quartered there. The soldiers stamble through its muddy, rough-paved, ill-smelling streets, and wonder why a sailor with a comfortable word-room to live in should ever want to come ashore. It is, in fact, a latticed, Levantine town, in a beautiful medieval setting, comely in the mass, unpleasant in detail.

As you survey Salonika from the water she has a dignified air that accords well with her historical renown, being set in stately isolation upon the steep slopes of her bare hills and girdled by ruined but still massive walls that rise to a great Venetian citadel on the landward side. Graceful white minarets that the Turks built are sprinkled about among the houses, and the quay that is the chief street of the town, lined with picturesque Greek sailing craft, stretches for a full mile along the water's edge. But ashore, shut in by the narrow streets of the "Frank quarter," your vivid impressions of squalor and slovenliness soon make you forget the graceful picture from the sea.

The officers of that part of our Balkan Expeditionary Force that is encamped near Salonika look curiously twofold lives. They endure a good share of the hardships of the morning out at their camps on the Monastir road, and in the afternoon they come into Salonika to enjoy such luxuries as the town affords. The hardships are a good deal more real than the luxuries. During the morning sweep of cold and smog, the wind-swept positions towards the Vardar was commonly about 15deg. below freezing-point. By day the men had to be sent on route marches to keep them warm, and by night it happened several times that the greater part of a battalion would have to turn out and put up tents blown down by the gale in a bitter, driving cold that made your bones ache within you.

On the other hand, the delights of Salonika are limited to one tea-shop where there are three times as many customers as seats, three cinematographs showing interminable films of a quality that would ruin an English provincial picture-house in a fortnight, a variety theatre of the kind you only visit once, having your boots cleaned, and the "Healthy Bath Botton." The last is indeed the most popular institution in the town. The last word of its title, placarded as above over the door, is the name of its proprietor, who is reaping a well-deserved harvest out of the enthusiasm displayed, to his own astonishment, by British officers for baths.

Boot-cleaning, one of the milder recreations that Salonika offers, ranks among the national industries of Greece. To sit drinking little cups of thick Turkish coffee, and having his boots cleaned at the same time, is the Greek's idea of a pleasant afternoon.

A fresh occupation for leisure moments of the afternoon that has been suggested by the cold of the last few days is that of buying fur coats. Our army in the Balkans seems likely to be as shaggy a force as ever took the field.

Salonika is a great place for furs. Up to the end of Turkish rule the Jews, who are about half the population, used to wear long fur-lined gaberdes such as they brought with them from Spain in the Middle Ages. Fur being a material that soon wears out, and the Jews wearing it both summer and winter with complete disregard for the temperature, a considerable trade in skins grew up here, which gives full scope to individual tastes in the choice of fur coverings for the present campaign. There is great licence as to colour, and on a cold afternoon you will find in Florence's tea-shop—officers both pibald and skew, some in fleeces of spotless white, others in shaggy hides of grey and sable. It only needs that the steel morions served out as headgear in France should be sent out here, for the British officer to rival a Viking chieftain in barbaric splendour of appearance.

Officers' recreations being thus limited, three of the men are naturally few. Routine marches, parades, cutting drains, building roads fill up most of the day, and for amusement in their short leisure they are thrown upon their own resources in the way of football, sing-song, and the never-failing mouth-organ. Transport difficulties hinder the arrival of big recreation tents such as would be put up nearer home by caterers and private funds, and bell-tents do not tempt themselves to the purposes of entertainment like the large pitched-felt sheds which the French use for housing their men.

VALUABLE RESERVE. But though camp life at Salonika may be full, the time of rest, that the men are having cannot but be of great value to our troops, and the opportunities it gives for drifting and manoeuvring will enable them to tune themselves up to fighting pitch after the slackness that inevitably sets in during a voyage which frequently lasts more than a fortnight.

There will be hard work enough before our Balkan Expeditionary Force if this campaign goes on as it may be expected to do. The country is difficult to an unusual degree; the enemy is well equipped, and holds strong positions. Whether Germans and Bulgarians come down and attack us in the attempt to drive us out of the Balkans altogether, as travellers arriving lately from Nish say that the Germans hope to do, or whether it is we who take the offensive and advance northwards towards the Danube or Sofia, is uncertain, but meanwhile the time of rest is being well used.

England alive would be men sick and ashamed of life; it means that thousands of women's memories would make life for them a hundred times worse than any death. *Daily Mail.*

## GERMANS AND PEACE.

## CANDID CONFESSION OF FINANCIAL ORGAN.

A few months ago the great mass of the German people, spoon-fed by their official-inspired newspapers, really believed the war would end in October, as the Kaiser himself promised them. Russia, they were told, was about to be shattered, the German legions were to turn westwards, and France and England, deprived of their eastern Ally, would be forced to terms. Disillusion came swiftly on the heels of the Russian renaissance—in the launching of the third war loan and the announcement of a winter campaign.

Then, fearing the effect of the reaction on the people, the Government allowed Maximilian Harden to break to them the truth. "Not one of our enemies is disarmed," he wrote. "England, the strongest of the lot, cannot even be considered badly hurt by our blows. All our foes believe, as honestly as any German, that victory will be theirs, and they are determined to do everything to that effect. This must evidently be a war of exhaustion. The human eye cannot fathom the end of it. Nail these ideas into every German brain."

What was the effect of this grimacing-piercing operation on its victims? It was not that intended—the reconciliation of the people to a war of exhaustion, its end obscured in depths no human eye can fathom. No; the German people had been promised peace, and it is peace they are demanding. They know now there can never be a peace imposed by their conquering will. But they still believe in the possibility of "a peace with honour," though not with victory, and they are fearful lest their rulers, blinded by the possession of military assets that can never be realised, should deprive them of the promised boon. That the desire for peace is now the dominant one among ever-widening circles of the people is witnessed to by every traveller whom you meet returning from Germany. But what is of real significance at the present moment is that this longing for the end of the war, even with no conquests to show in return for the appalling sacrifices of blood and treasure, is finding open expression. True, it is little more than a whisper that is daily becoming more insistent, a whisper that has at last passed from lip to lip in the Reichstag itself.

I have already recorded (writes Mr. Leonard Spray in the *Daily Telegraph*) how only a very small majority in the Social Democratic party defeated a proposal that the Government should be forced, on the threat of refusing to support further war credits, to define exactly the terms on which they are ready to enter into peace negotiations.

Meantime there are straws which show how the wind is blowing in other parts of the German Empire than Prussia. Already the Social Democrats of Saxony have made an angry protest against increased taxation. Now there is divulged another incident showing their attitude towards the war. The Upper Saxony Chamber met and the Minister of the Interior made the following pronouncement: "Germany did not begin the war. It was forced upon us by our adversaries, who thought to rob Germany, and to suppress our national existence. That object forces us to act accordingly, and to bring our enemies to the recognition that they are beaten and conquered." Now, that has been said before. It was much the sort of nonsense to which, at the beginning, the Socialists lent a willing ear. But this time it had no such reception from the Socialists of Saxony. They received it in a marked silence—a fact duly recorded by *Vorwärts* without the comment that if it were free to do so, it would gladly pass. The reason why the Democrats could not give assent is obvious. They knew the declaration meant "We must continue the war to the end."

In searching the German Press for opinion it is always necessary to bear in mind the iron censorship under which it works. For that reason a paragraph, or a mildly expressed comment, is of much greater significance than would be columns of invective in an English journal of the "pessimist" school. There is, therefore, no danger of attaching too much importance to a recent remarkable utterance of the *Frankfurter Zeitung*, the principal organ of the financial classes. As no paper from that part of Germany has reached the outside world recently, the original article is not to hand. But a fact of deep interest in itself—it is quoted at length by the *Vorwärts*.

Greatly daring the *Frankfurter* discusses that officially forbidden topic, the "objects of the war." It quotes first Behnmann-Holweg's famous declaration, "Germany must build up its position, so strengthen and fortify it, that other Powers will lose their tendency to enforce the policy of an iron ring around Germany." Then it proceeds: "The policy of the iron ring has suffered complete defeat. French intrigues will never again prop the 'revenge' idea on to its legs, and as to English guardianship, the war has, before the whole world, exposed it down to the ground, and brought it into discredit. Therefore, there now remains only the English sea question. The whole theory of the domination of the sea rests upon out-of-date analogies with former times. It is a question of being guided according to the real conditions and getting rid of all sentimentalism, which, just as blind hate, can be as dangerous as blind love."

Having thus neatly disposed of German cant about fighting for the "freedom of the sea," the *Frankfurter* proceeds. "Finally, the speedy resumption of the Pan-Slavist treaty towards the West is not to be feared. It is true that lasting security is wanting, but we must be careful not to look for this along wrong roads. Certainly, we can, as a matter of fact, never have peace, and it is because that must be recognised that the teaching is so much to be stigmatised as false which would make us believe that Germany may not put the sword into the sheath before Russia has been torn into pieces. That would lead us along the quicksand of a German road of a conquering imperialism, which we never intended to follow, and which is at variance with the words,

## JAVA-CHINA JAPAN LIJN

REGULAR FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE BETWEEN JAVA, CHINA AND JAPAN.

| STEAMER        | FROM     | EXPEDITION ON OR ABOUT | WILL LEAVE ON OR ABOUT | FOR                  |
|----------------|----------|------------------------|------------------------|----------------------|
| * TJIMANOEK... | —        | In port                | 10th Feb.              | BATAVIA              |
| * TJIKINI ...  | SHANGHAI | 19th Feb.              | 14th Feb.              | MAKASSAR & SOERABAYA |
| * TJITAROEM... | BATAVIA  | 22nd Feb.              | 28th Feb.              | SHANGHAI             |
| * TJILIWONG... | MAKASSAR | 22nd Feb.              | 26th Feb.              | KOBE                 |

\* Wireless Telegraphy. The Steamers are all fitted throughout with Electric Light and have accommodation for a limited number of Saloon Passengers. All steamers carry a duly qualified surgeon. Cargo taken at through rates to all ports in Netherlands India and Australia.

For Particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to the  
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Telephone No. 1574.

York Buildings, 1st Floor.  
Hongkong, 7th February, 1916.

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Sailings Subject to Change Without Notice.

| Steamers       | From | Expected   | Will leave  | For           |
|----------------|------|------------|-------------|---------------|
| TJISONDARI ... | JAVA | 1916.      | 14th Feb.   | SAN FRANCISCO |
| KARIMOEN ...   | JAVA | 9th March. | 15th March. | do.           |
| TJIKEMBANG ... | JAVA | 7th April. | 11th April. | do.           |
| ADAKAN...      | JAVA | 8th May.   | 12th May.   | do.           |

The Steamers are all fitted throughout with electric light and have accommodation for a limited number of Saloon Passengers. All Steamers carry a duly qualified surgeon. Cargo taken at through rates to all Common Overland Points in the United States of America and Canada.

For Particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to:  
JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN,  
MANAGING AGENTS.

York Building,  
Hongkong, 28th January, 1916.

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CHIEF OFFICE—LUDGATE CIRCUS, LONDON, E.C.

Hongkong, 9th February, 1916.

## FORTHCOMING EVENTS.

"The freedom of the great and small nations."

It is no matter for wonder that this article, written on the very eve of the meeting of the Reichstag, attracted widespread attention throughout Germany. For it is a statement throughout that Germany has a clear prospect of hope, to that it can power dream of conquering Russia, and that in the cry of the "Freedom of the seas," in these days when owing to the deeds and policy of England freedom for the whole world on the ocean highways is an accomplished fact, is so much humbug. In other words, the *Frankfurter Zeitung*, standing for the great commercial interests of Germany, tells the German Government to silence its false battle-cries, and raise the standard of peace.

Saturday, 12th Feb.—  
Noon—Humphreys Estate and Finance Co., Ltd., Meeting of Shareholders at the Hong Kong Hotel.  
Monday, 14th Feb.—  
11 A.M.—Union Waterboat Co., Ltd., Meeting of Shareholders in the Office of Messrs. Bodwell & Co., Ltd.  
Noon—The Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co., Ltd., Extraordinary General Meeting.  
Tuesday, 16th Feb.—  
Noon—Hongkong Canton & Macao Steamboat Co., Ltd., Meeting of Shareholders.  
Saturday, 19th Feb.—  
Noon—Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation Meeting of Shareholders at the City Hall.



SHIPPING

ARRIVALS.

ANACI, British str., from Canton.  
DENALDER, British str., 1,979, J. H. Mason, February 8th—Singapore.  
February 2nd, General—Gibb, Livingston & Co.  
CHINA, Chinese str., 3,130, F. E. Frazier, February 8th—San Francisco.  
January 6th, General—China Mail S.S. Co.  
CHONGKING, British str., 1,424, G. S. Holmwood, February 8th—Shanghai.  
February 2nd, General—Jardine, Matheson & Co.  
KAPING, British str., 1,608, MacFarland, February 7th—Chinwangtao.  
February 2nd, Coal—Doddwell & Co.  
LOONGSANG, British str., 1,889, Lenak, February 8th—Manila, February 2nd, General—Jardine, Matheson & Co.  
NEVUS, Norwegian str., 304, G. Solberg, February 7th—Saloon, February 2nd, Rice—Thorsen & Co.  
STANDARD, Norwegian str., 1,401, O. Johannessen, February 7th—Bangkok.  
January 1st, General—Thorsen & Co.  
TAMON, Maru, Japanese str., 2,808, Y. Fujita, February 8th—Mitsui.  
February 2nd, Coal—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.  
TREMACHUS, British str., 1,350, A. Fraser, February 8th—Saloon, February 2nd, Rice—Jardine, Matheson & Co.  
WONG, British str., 1,172, J. M. Smith, February 8th—Wagon, January 31st, Rice—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

CLEARANCES.

IN THE HARBOUR MASTER'S OFFICE.  
February 8th.  
CHINA MARU, Japanese str., for Kobe.  
OTUMU, Maru, Jap. str., for Wakanatsu.  
SINGAN, British str., for Canton.  
SOYO MARU, Japanese str., for Shanghai.

DEPARTURES.

February 8th.  
ANACI, British str., for Shanghai.  
EDWARDS, British str., for Nagasaki.  
FUCHING, Chinese str., for Shanghai.  
HAIYANG, British str., for Swatow.  
HAKATA MARU, Jap. str., for Shanghai.  
HILINUS, British str., for Singapore.  
KAPING, British str., for Canton.  
KICKANG, British str., for Canton.  
KUTANG, British str., for Singapore.  
KUANOTAI, Chinese str., for Canton.  
TAISING, British str., for Manila.  
WONG, British str., for Canton.  
YENHO MARU, Japanese str., for Canton.

SHIPPING REPORT.

The str. Denalder reports. Light wind and fine weather.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.  
Per China, from San Francisco, etc.  
Rev. Thos. Barrett, Mr. C. W. Bishop, Rev. E. J. Farrell, Mr. H. Fullerton, Mr. J. Hamilton, Rev. Dennis Lygon, Mr. B. Marsden, Rev. H. G. Parker, Mr. C. D. Richmond, Mrs. S. Rossier, Master Walter Rossier, Master Wilhelm Rossier, Miss L. Schmidt, Mr. H. C. Schwab, Lt. Comdr. and Mrs. D. E. Thelen, U.S. Mr. A. P. Walsh, Mr. P. A. Kelly, and Mrs. M. Martinez and son.

VESSELS EXPECTED.

The str. Futaba left Calcutta on the 1st February, and may be expected here on or about the 15th inst.

LATEST STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The T.K.K. str. Tongo Maru, which left San Francisco on January 8th, is expected to arrive at this port via Honolulu, Japan ports, and Shanghai to-day at noon.  
The silk despatched hence per str. Shingo Maru on the 26th December was delivered in New York on the 31st January.  
The C.P.R. Empress of Japan arrived Nagasaki on Monday a.m., left the same day p.m., and is due to arrive at Kobe this morning.  
The P. & O. str. Sardinia left Shanghai for this port on the 1st inst. at 1 p.m., with the homeward English mails, and is due to arrive here to-morrow about day-light.

HONGKONG METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

Hongkong Observatory, February 8th.

| Barometer      | 29.80 | 29.83 | 29.85 |
|----------------|-------|-------|-------|
| Temperature    | 61    | 60    | 60    |
| Humidity       | 92    | 93    | 88    |
| Wind Direction | East  | East  | East  |
| Force          | 5     | 4     | 5     |
| Weather        | cl    | o     | o     |
| Rain           |       |       |       |

Highest open air Temperature on 7th ... 66  
Lowest open air Temperature on 7th ... 60

HONGKONG TIDE TABLE.

From 9th to 16th February, 1916.

| HIGH WATER   |               |                 |        | LOW WATER    |               |                 |        |
|--------------|---------------|-----------------|--------|--------------|---------------|-----------------|--------|
| Days of Week | Days of Month | Hkng. Mean Tide | Height | Days of Week | Days of Month | Hkng. Mean Tide | Height |
| Tues.        | 9             | m. 1.10         | 5.3    | m. 8.01      | 2.5           |                 |        |
| Wed.         | 10            | m. 1.18         | 5.3    | m. 7.32      | 3.0           |                 |        |
| Thurs.       | 11            | m. 2.9          | 4.6    | m. 7.20      | 3.0           |                 |        |
| Fri.         | 12            | m. 3.4          | 3.9    | m. 7.48      | 2.8           |                 |        |
| Satur.       | 13            | m. 4.14         | 3.7    | m. 8.17      | 3.6           |                 |        |
| Sun.         | 14            | m. 4.56         | 3.8    | m. 8.36      | 3.4           |                 |        |
| Mon.         | 15            | m. 5.16         | 3.9    | m. 8.51      | 1.9           |                 |        |
|              | 16            | m. 5.44         | 4.0    | m. 9.03      | 3.9           |                 |        |
|              | 17            | m. 5.54         | 4.0    | m. 9.10      | 4.8           |                 |        |

VESSELS ADVERTISED AS LOADING

To ascertain the anchorage of any Vessels, the Harbour has been divided into Four Sections commencing from Green Island. Vessels anchoring nearest Kowloon are marked "1," nearest Hongkong "2," midway between Hongkong and Kowloon "3," and those vessels berthed at the Kowloon Wharf "4," together with the number denoting the section.

SECTIONS.

1. From Green Island to the Harbour Master's. 2. From Harbour Master's to Hake Poon. 3. From Hake Poon to Naval Yard. 4. From Naval Yard to East Point.

| DESTINATION                                  | VESSEL'S NAME      | FLAG & REG. | LENGTH | CAPTAIN         | FOR FREIGHT APPLY TO          | TO BE DESPATCHED         |
|----------------------------------------------|--------------------|-------------|--------|-----------------|-------------------------------|--------------------------|
| LONDON via SINGAPORE, MALACCA, PENANG, &c.   | ATSUTA MARU        | Jap. str.   | —      | T. Sato         | NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA           | On 11th inst. at Noon    |
| LONDON & BOMBAY via USUAL PORTS OF CALL.     | SARDINIA           | Brit. str.  | —      | J. T. Jeffery   | P. & O. S. N. Co.             | On 11th inst. at 3 P.M.  |
| LONDON & SINGAPORE via PENANG, COLOMBO, &c.  | KINGS              | Brit. str.  | —      | J. E. Drake     | THE BANK LINE, LIMITED        | On 15th inst.            |
| LONDON & SINGAPORE via PORT...               | MONGARA            | Brit. str.  | —      | J. E. Drake     | N. O. S. N. Co.               | About 15th inst.         |
| GENOA                                        | GLENSTRA           | Brit. str.  | —      | Jos. McGilivray | SHAW, TOMES & CO.             | About Middle of Mar.     |
| VIETNAM & COCOTIA via MANILA, &c.            | ANDERSON           | Brit. str.  | —      | H. J. Henderson | MESSAGERIES MARITIMES         | On 13th inst.            |
| VIETNAM & COCOTIA via MANILA, &c.            | GLENLOGAN          | Brit. str.  | —      | H. J. Henderson | SHAW, TOMES & CO.             | About 12th inst.         |
| VIETNAM & COCOTIA via MANILA, &c.            | CHICAGO MARU       | Jap. str.   | —      | K. Hori         | OSAKA SHOSHA & CO.            | On 15th inst. at 3 P.M.  |
| VIETNAM & COCOTIA via MANILA, &c.            | KAMAKURA MARU      | Jap. str.   | —      | Higo            | NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA           | On 22nd inst. at Noon    |
| NEW YORK via SUEZ CANAL                      | ANTO MARU          | Jap. str.   | —      | J. P. Jones     | SHAW, TOMES & CO.             | On 11th Mar.             |
| NEW YORK via SUEZ CANAL                      | INDRASAMHA         | Brit. str.  | —      | J. P. Jones     | SHAW, TOMES & CO.             | About 5th Mar.           |
| NEW YORK via SUEZ CANAL                      | BOROMONT CRYSTAL   | Brit. str.  | —      | E. Bent         | DODWELL & CO., LTD.           | About end of inst.       |
| SAN FRANCISCO                                | THEODORA           | Dut. str.   | —      | E. Bent         | JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LINE         | On 11th inst.            |
| SAN FRANCISCO via SHANGHAI & JAPAN           | TENTO MARU         | Jap. str.   | —      | A. G. Stevens   | TOTO KISEN KAISHA             | On 15th inst. at Noon    |
| SAN FRANCISCO via SHANGHAI & JAPAN           | NIPPON MARU        | Brit. str.  | —      | A. G. Stevens   | CANADIAN PACIFIC R. CO.       | On 15th inst.            |
| VANCOUVER via SHANGHAI, JAPAN, &c.           | EMPERESS OF RUSSIA | Brit. str.  | —      | D. Dixon        | NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA           | On 15th inst. at 11 A.M. |
| AUSTRALIAN PORTS via MANILA                  | ANTO MARU          | Jap. str.   | —      | R. E. Hamilton  | BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE           | On 15th Mar. at 11 A.M.  |
| AUSTRALIAN PORTS via MANILA                  | TAIKO MARU         | Brit. str.  | —      | R. E. Hamilton  | SHAW, TOMES & CO.             | On 24th inst.            |
| AUSTRALIAN PORTS via MANILA                  | ST. ALBANS         | Brit. str.  | —      | Soyeda          | NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA           | On 11th inst. at Noon    |
| DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, &c.        | TANGO MARU         | Jap. str.   | —      | H. G. N. Walker | JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD. | On 17th inst. at D'Light |
| NAGASAKI, KORE & YOKOHAMA                    | CHIPSING           | Brit. str.  | —      | R. S. Anders    | JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LINE         | To-morrow, at D'Light    |
| TIENTSIN & WEIHAIWEI                         | YATSHING           | Brit. str.  | —      | Charbonnel      | MESSAGERIES MARITIMES         | On 25th inst.            |
| MOJI & KOBE                                  | TJILIVONG          | Dut. str.   | —      | B. Teuda        | BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE           | To-morrow, at 8 A.M.     |
| SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA                    | ATATATOU           | Brit. str.  | —      | S. Teuda        | NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA           | On 13th inst.            |
| SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA                    | ST. ALBANS         | Brit. str.  | —      | S. Teuda        | JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD. | On 13th inst. at D'Light |
| SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA                    | KAGA MARU          | Jap. str.   | —      | S. Teuda        | JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD. | On 17th inst. at D'Light |
| SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA                    | WONG               | Jap. str.   | —      | Robertson       | P. & O. S. N. Co.             | About 19th inst.         |
| SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA                    | HOPANG             | Brit. str.  | —      | G. Manley       | P. & O. S. N. Co.             | About 22nd inst.         |
| SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA                    | NARIN              | Brit. str.  | —      | D. Ashbury      | NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA           | On 24th inst.            |
| SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA                    | NOR                | Brit. str.  | —      | Kuabiki         | NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA           | On 24th inst.            |
| SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA                    | PRANG MARU         | Dut. str.   | —      | Ternaka         | JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LINE         | To-morrow, at 10 A.M.    |
| SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA                    | MYAKI MARU         | Brit. str.  | —      | Murakami        | OSAKA SHOSHA KAISHA           | To-morrow, at Daylight   |
| SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA                    | TITABOM            | Brit. str.  | —      | A. Kobayashi    | BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE           | To-morrow, at 3 P.M.     |
| TAMPOI, & KEELUNG via SWATOW & AMO           | KAIPO MARU         | Jap. str.   | —      | F. Robertson    | DOUGLAS, LAFFRANK & CO.       | On 15th inst. at 2 P.M.  |
| ANPING & TAKAO via SWATOW & AMO              | SOBEU MARU         | Jap. str.   | —      | C. P. Pasmore   | DOUGLAS, LAFFRANK & CO.       | On 18th inst. at 2 P.M.  |
| SWATOW, AMOY & SHANGHAI                      | KIKIANG            | Brit. str.  | —      | J. W. Evans     | BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE           | To-day, at 4 P.M.        |
| SWATOW, AMOY & SHANGHAI                      | HAIKONG            | Brit. str.  | —      | K. E. Tubb      | JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD. | On 12th inst. at 3 P.M.  |
| SWATOW, AMOY & SHANGHAI                      | HAIRONG            | Brit. str.  | —      | W. G. G. Leach  | BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE           | On 15th inst. at 4 P.M.  |
| SWATOW, AMOY & SHANGHAI                      | SHAOHONG           | Brit. str.  | —      | D. A. Gardiner  | THE BANK LINE, LTD.           | On 14th inst.            |
| MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO                        | LOONGSANG          | Brit. str.  | —      | Sasaki          | OSAKA SHOSHA KAISHA           | On 11th inst. at 3 P.M.  |
| MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO                        | BUICHOW            | Brit. str.  | —      | Ghory           | NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA           | On 15th inst.            |
| MARSHALLS, LONDON & SINGAPORE, &c.           | SALAMIS            | Brit. str.  | —      | Ohta            | NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA           | On 15th inst.            |
| BOMBAY via SUEZ, PORT SHAM, PENANG & COLOMBO | SHINKOKU MARU      | Jap. str.   | —      | C. P. Sidden    | DAVID BARROON & CO., LTD.     | On 15th inst. at 10 A.M. |
| BOMBAY via SINGAPORE, MALACCA & COLOMBO      | KIRIN MARU         | Jap. str.   | —      | F. Robinson     | JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD. | On 18th inst. at 8 A.M.  |
| SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA                 | NAMANG             | Brit. str.  | —      | D. W. Roberts   | JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD. | To-morrow, at Noon.      |
| SINGAPORE, PENANG, RANGOON & CALCUTTA        | JINSHIN MARU       | Jap. str.   | —      | G. H. Alcock    | JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD. |                          |
| SINGAPORE, PENANG, RANGOON & CALCUTTA        | JAPAN              | Brit. str.  | —      |                 |                               |                          |
| HAIPHONG                                     | SHANGKIANG         | Brit. str.  | —      |                 |                               |                          |
| HOIHOW & HAIPHONG                            | LOKANG             | Brit. str.  | —      |                 |                               |                          |
| SANDAKAN                                     | MAUSANG            | Brit. str.  | —      |                 |                               |                          |

INDO-CHINA S. NAV. CO., LTD.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

| FOR                          | STEAMERS    | TO SAIL                     |
|------------------------------|-------------|-----------------------------|
| MOJI and KOBE                | "YATSHING"  | Thursday, 10th Feb. D'Light |
| SANDAKAN                     | "MAUSANG"   | Thursday, 10th Feb. Noon    |
| SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA | "NAMANG"    | Friday, 11th Feb. 3 P.M.    |
| MANILA                       | "LOONGSANG" | Saturday, 12th Feb. 3 P.M.  |
| SHANGHAI                     | "CHONGSANG" | Sunday, 13th Feb. D'Light   |
| SHANGHAI                     | "WOSANG"    | Tuesday, 15th Feb. D'Light  |
| HOIHOW & HAIPHONG            | "LOKANG"    | Wednesday, 16th Feb. 3 A.M. |
| TIENTSIN & WEIHAIWEI         | "CHIPSING"  | Thursday, 17th Feb. D'Light |
| SHANGHAI                     | "HOPSANG"   | Thursday, 17th Feb. D'Light |

RETURN TOURS TO JAPAN.  
The steamers "KUTSANG," "NAMANG," "LAISANG," and "FOOKSANG," leave about every 3 weeks, generally call at Shanghai en route for Japan, returning via Kobe (Inland Sea) and Moji to Hongkong. This service is supplemented by the "YATSHING," "KUMSANG," leaving Hongkong at regular intervals for Yokohama (when sufficient inducement is offering), Kobe and Moji and returning thence direct to Hongkong. Time occupied, 19 days.  
These vessels have all modern improvements and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.  
A duly qualified surgeon is also carried.  
Steamers have superior accommodation for First-Class passengers and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.  
Taking cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Yangtze Ports, Chefoo, Tientsin, Oshu, Weihaiwei.  
Taking cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Kuantan, Lahad Datu, Singapore, Luebo, Uman, Jesselton and Labuan.  
Telephone No. 215.  
For Freight or passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LTD.  
Hongkong, 9th February, 1916 GENERAL MANAGERS. [6]

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

NEW SERVICE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN

YOKOHAMA, KOBE, HONGKONG AND RANGOON.

Steamers are despatched Eastward and Westward at regular intervals taking

Passengers and Cargo at Current Rates.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LTD.

Telephone No. 215. AGENTS

Hongkong, 16th April, 1915. [24]

THE ROYAL MAIL STEAM PACKET CO.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

SUBJECT TO CHANGE WITHOUT NOTICE.

ROMeward.

TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE.

Sailings to VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE, TACOMA and PORTLAND.

For Freight and Further Particulars, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LTD.

AGENTS

Telephone No. 215 Sub. Ex. 10.

Hongkong, 26th October, 1915.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY

COMPANY'S STEAMSHIP LINE

FROM CHINA & JAPAN TO

CANADA, UNITED STATES & EUROPE

VIA VANCOUVER.

CALLING AT SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI (Inland Sea), KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

QUICKEST TIME ACROSS THE PACIFIC

"EMPERESS OF RUSSIA"—"EMPERESS OF ASIA"

16,850 Tons Gross Register—Quadruple Screw—Speed 21 Knots.

"EMPERESS OF JAPAN"—REDUCED FIRST CLASS FARES.

"MONTEAGLE"—INTERMEDIATE.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—SUBJECT TO CHANGE.

"MONTEAGLE" ... 15 ... "EMPERESS OF ASIA" ... 20 APRIL

"EMPERESS OF RUSSIA" ... 23 MAR. ... "MONTEAGLE" ... 25

"EMPERESS OF JAPAN" ... 5 APR. ... "EMPERESS OF RUSSIA" ... 18 MAY.

"EMPERESS OF ASIA" ... 15 JUNE.

For further information, Sailings, Guide Books, etc., please apply to

Call at MOJI instead of NAGASAKI.

D. W. CRADDOCK, GENERAL TRAFFIC AGENT, HONGKONG.

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INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

Cargo carried on through Bills of Lading from HONGKONG to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN (Natal), EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN with transshipment at COLOMBO to Steamers of the INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

PROPOSED SAILING

From Hongkong, 24th February, connecting with "SURAT" 18th March.

FROM COLOMBO

ORIENTAL AFRICAN LINE.

Regular Direct Service from JAPAN, CHINA and STRAITS to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN, calling at MAURITIUS en route, and affording the Quickest Freight Transport from the ORIENT to SOUTH AFRICA.

PROPOSED SAILING

S.S. "SALAMIS" ... From Hongkong: 14th Feb. 1916.

FIRST CLASS ACCOMMODATION FOR PASSENGERS.

Fitted with WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

For Rates of Freight and Passage, apply to—

THE BANK LINE, LIMITED, MANAGING AGENTS

50

"ELLERMAN" LINE.

(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)

JAPAN, CHINA AND STRAITS

UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

For ... "KANSAS" ... Sails ... On 15th Feb.

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Cape of Good Hope at Owners' option.

Subject to change without notice.

For rates of freight and further information apply to

OS ROSEN & CO., CANTON.

THE BANK LINE, LTD., GENERAL AGENTS

Hongkong 18th January, 1916.

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VESSELS ON THE BERTH

GLEN LINE (McGREGOR, GOW & Co.), LIMITED.

FOR GENOA ONLY.

THE Steamship

"GLENLOGAN"

Captain H. J. Henderson, will be despatched for the above port on or about the 12th Feb. 1916.

For freight, passage and further information, apply to

SHEWAN, TOMES & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 13th January, 1916. [172]

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STEAM FOR STRAITS, CEYLON, AUSTRALIA, BOMBAY, EGYPT, MEDITERRANEAN PORTS AND LONDON.

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING ISSUED FOR BATAVIA, AMERICAN, CONTINENTAL, AND SOUTH AFRICA PORTS.

THE Steamship

"SARDINIA"

Captain J. T. Jeffery, carrying His Majesty's Mails, will be despatched from this port on or about FRIDAY, the 11th February, 1916, taking Passengers and Cargo for the above Ports, in connection with the Co.'s s.s. "Khyber" from Colombo, passengers' accommodation in which vessel is secured before departure from Hongkong.

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